The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,921—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th September, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ruinsgherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order necessary.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 7th September, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 11th September, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 10th September. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th September 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 150	$	40
Suez	360	220		80
Port Said	380	240		90
Messina	500	340		140
Naples	500	340		140
Leghorn	500	340		140
Genoa	500	340		140
Marseilles	520	350		145

Including Wine / Without food

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
——, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt on application.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Swanson House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 6th September, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE [illegible] following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2709	400	about 20th Sept.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2703	400	to follow.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2703	400	ditto
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL	S. Collin.	2100	300	ditto
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	Verril.	2300	200	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.	
S. S. INDIA ..... Geo A. Read.	2289	500	about 21st Sept.	
S. S. ITALIA ..... Thos. S. Knox.	2289	500	to follow.	
S. S. BRITANNIA ..... R. Richardson.	3000	400	"	"
S. S. OLYMPIA ..... John Craig.	2050	421	"	"

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs	600
Liverpool	"	600
Marseilles and Genoa	"	450
Naples	"	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

TENDERS FOR CAST IRON PIPES.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of about 200 Tons of CAST IRON PIPING for the Tanna Water Works.

Printed copies of Specifications, Conditions of Agreement and Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan at Tanna, on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy.

No Tender will be received after the 30th of September next, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. B. MACLARAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, N. K.
Tanna, 25th August 1880.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th September next, at Victoria Road, Byculla, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4-30 a.m., a large collection of plants in excellent growth, the property of Mr. R. P. Stanton.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey & coloured piece, goods, &c.,
at 1 P.M.

The property of a gentlemen.
1 serviceable strong office shigram.
6 young pure bred Arabian hounds.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow lately in the occupation of J. Maclean, Esq., the valuable and handsome teakwood, Madras pattern, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a pair of fast trotting black Australian horses, a fast trotting bay Australian mare, &c., &c., the property of R. S. Walton, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs Luddh Ishram and Co., the valuable and handsome English black wood and teakwood F. P. household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi grand piano by Collard and Collard, a first rate mahogany shade billiard table, with lamps, cues, &c., first rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome four seated open carriage, a powerful chestnut Arab horse, set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 7th September 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 cases Turkey red Prints.
4 " Colored Muslins.
3 " Grey Dhooties.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 7th September 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— MONGOLIA	2832	530	F. M. Edmond	11th Sept.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	18th "
— VERONA	3040	600	E. Ashdown	25th "
(s) POONAH	3130	550	H. Wright	2nd Oct
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Osman	9th "
(s) THIBET	2193	400	W. R. Jordan	16th "
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd "
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	A. W. Adamson	30th "

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	16th Sept.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	24th "
TEHERAN	2849	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop Teas of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld. & other Plantations.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
LESSEES....MESSRS. NORVILLE AND CROFTON
Season 1880-81.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available 2 nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8 ..... Rs. 240
Governor's Box to hold 8 ..... " 240
Private Box to hold 4 ..... " 480
Orchestra Stall ..... " 100

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., on and after TUESDAY, September 7.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be made in favour of *Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus showing the subscribers guarantee can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co,

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of this line will be RECEIVED up to the 30th SEPTEMBER.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer in Chief.
Pachmarhi, 4th September, 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p. m., in October next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices, marginally noted and on the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for 1880-82.

Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee, Hyderabad	Carriage for the conveyance of Funeral parties &c., and Coffins, under Schedule No. 3.	on 6th October 1880.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusserabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad	Wooden articles, Copper, Iron, and Tinware, and Crockery and Chinaware, under Schedule No. 4.	on 6th October 1880.
	Leather, Bamboos, and Rattan articles, and Earthenware, under Schedule No. 5.	on 6th October 1880.
	Cattle Equipments, Horse Line, Gear, and Commissariat Dead Stock, under Schedule No. 8.	on 11th October 1880.
Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee	Fish Salted &c., under Schedule No. 6.	on 11th October 1880.
Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusserabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Malegaon	Hired Camels and Bullocks, under Schedule No. 7.	on 11th October 1880.
Bombay	Tow Country, under Schedule No. 8. A.	on 11th October 1880.

FORMS of TENDERS and SCHEDULES with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

A. PHELPS, Lieut. Col.,
Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 30th August, 1880.

MERCHANTS' & BANKERS' COMPANION
OR
TABLE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, COMMISSION, FREIGHT,
AND
EXCHANGES between India, England, and China in Rupees Sterling and Dollars, with Tables to show the rates of Exchange and Prices of Bullion.

BY M. K. TODIVALA.
Price Rs. 12, by Post Rs. 13.

COOPER & Co., MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has TO-DAY been removed from No. 3 to No. 8 Church Lane, Fort.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Bombay, 6th September, 1880.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has TO-DAY been removed from No. 3 to No. 8 Church Lane, Fort.

C. H. B. FORBES, & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents, Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Ld.
Bombay, 6th September, 1880.

POONA AND KIRKEE ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has TO-DAY been removed from No. 3 to No. 8, Church Lane, Fort.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, Poona and Kirkee Ice Company, Ld.
Bombay, 6th September, 1880.

KURRACHEE ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above company, has TO-DAY been removed from No. 3 to No. 8, Church Lane, Fort.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agen's, Kurrachee Ice Company, Limited.
Bombay, 6th September, 1880.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company, has TO-DAY been removed from No. 3 to No. 8, Church Lane, Fort.

C. H. B FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries, Bhownuggur Mills and Press Coy, Limited
Bombay, 6th September, 1880.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle ..... Rs.	2-0	2-4
" double size ..... "	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

TREACHER'S SEA SALTS,
FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.
Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of*
PURE NATURAL SEA WATER,
and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-8

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. DHONDIRAJ VENAYEK BIWALKER has contracted to SELL to Mr. JAITHA BHUNJEE, all that piece of Government ground with the messuage, standing thereon, situate on the west side of Dharia than Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee outside the Fort, measuring 368 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 5, and bythe Collector of Bombay under old Nos 983, 988, and under new numbers 6715, 6730, and 6788, and bearing new survey number 2318, on the east by the said Dariathan Road, on the west by a sweepers passage, and beyond that partly by the house of Lalladhur Khepal, and partly by the house of Ruttonsey Muljee, on the north by a sweepers passage, a moiety whereof belongs to the premises intended to be sold, and beyond that the house of Devjee Premjee, and on the south by a sweepers passage, a moiety whereof belongs to the premises intended to be sold, and beyond that the house of Jadowjee Hunsraz, and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the said Jaitha Dhunjee and other tenants. All persons having any claims against the above mentioned property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lien, lease, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without regard to any claims, and such claims if any shall be considered to have been waived and null and void.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1880.

B. M. SAYANI,
Purchasers Attorneys.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS.
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
" "	" Wicker covered	11 8
" 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
" "	" Wicker covered	14 0
" 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
" 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
" 2	Five gallon size	27 0
" 3	Six "	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES,
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR
PULVERMACHER'S
MEDICO-GALVANIC APPLIANCES.
CASH PRICE LIST JULY, 1879.

CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, and Cramp in the extremities.
Rs. 4, Rs. 8, Rs. 11, Rs. 13-8, and Rs. 16-8.

BROAD CHAIN BELTS, for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints.
Rs. 22-8, Rs. 30, and Rs. 36.

BROAD CHAIN BELT with suspenser, Rs. 45.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Aches, and Noises in the Head, Rs. 16.

COMBINED BANDS, for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders, Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATION CHAIN BATTERIES for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for Restoring Exhausted Vital Energy, Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES, for treatment by Electric Baths for Paralysis, Want of Power, &c., and for eliminating poisonous substances (lead and mercury) from the system, Rs. 72.

GLASS INTENSITY COILS ..... Each Rs. 2 0
VOLTAMETERS OF TEST TUBES ..... " 2 4
Pamphlets on application. Usual discount to the trade.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at this Hotel during the last six weeks and found it most comfortable; the attendance and the table particularly is very good. It is in every respect by far the best Hotel I have ever known in Bombay. J. GORDON, Chamber of Commerce. 4th August 1880.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on applicatio

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION on SATURDAY, 11th instant, at Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, six young pure bred Arabian Hounds.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

WANTED, a COMPETENT TEACHER of the Banjo. Apply to BOZ, care of this PAPER.

FOR SALE—A complete assortment of first-class FRENCH ELECTRO-PLATED WARE composed of 312 pieces. Prices moderate. Apply to Mr. W. LACATON, care of Apollo Pier Hotel.

THE ADVERTISER can recommend a European maid servant to assist a lady with children on the voyage to England. Apply for information to Messrs. CHARK, St. Pauls Church Parsonage, Poona.

SPONS DICTIONARY of Engineering Complete in 8 volumes, quite-new, some of the covers slightly rubbed. Delivered in any part of India, Rs. 60. Apply to B., Care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, A. D. B. C. F. 12 bore Rifle with case complete, by Rielly, London; in first-rate order; can be seen and tried in Bombay. Price, Rs. 250. Apply to B., Care of *Bombay Gazette.*

HEAD MISTRESS REQUIRED for a Girls School to be opened in the Fort in connection with the Cathedral High School. Apply to Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Bombay.

GINGERALE, by CANTRELL and COCHRANE, Rs. 3 per doz., including lemonade bottles, for sale at SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS (KING JOHN), Borah Bazar St eet.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 6-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, for the GUNESH CHATURTHI, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th September, on account of the PAPETI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, Aug. 25, 1880.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per do Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd	Cash Rs.	165
PETIT MEDOC	Do.	do.	" " 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of
RECENT CONSIGNMENTS
fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATSON & CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
SPECIAL SALE OF REMNANTS
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	*Rs.*	25	0 0
In Hunting cases	"	30	0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	"	35	0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, AND GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good timekeeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not affect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N. B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our names on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods:—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.

Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO LADY FERGUSSON.

LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their Dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE., they have all the advantages of Fashionable Making and Materials, perfect fit and reasonable prices, without all the difficulties of delayed communication, with Home Dress-makers, whose inexperience of India causes their Dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in great variety. Estimates, Plates, and descriptions sent on application to all parts of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING Co., LIMITED.

Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act 1866,"

By which the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed for.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,50,000,
IN 26,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 EACH.
Rs. 10 PAYABLE ON APPLICATION,
AND
Rs. 15 PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT,
Which make the Shares fully paid up and without any further liability whatever.

The Directors of the Company in India to be appointed by the Shareholders at their First General Meeting, to be held within four months of registration, thus giving incoming Shareholders an opportunity of Election in the management of their affairs.

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND BROKERS,
Messrs. TREMAYNE & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AGENT IN LONDON,
FRANCIS G. LANE, Esq., Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS,
Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, and DINSHAW.

AUDITOR,
H. B. CORMACK, Esq.

SECRETARY,
L. J. LEVEY, Esq.

BANKERS,
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, Esq., C.E.M.E.

SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES,
A. N. PEARSON, M.E., A.I.C., F.C.S., of Royal School of Mines, London, England.

REGISTERED OFFICES:—24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE "WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited," has been constituted for the purpose of purchasing the Hump Estate in South Wynaad, and developing its metallic and mineral resources, especially GOLD.

The Hump Estate is situated in the southern portion of the Wynaad plateau, the recognised Gold Region of India, and lies about 20 miles distant from Devala, and 7 from Vythery, the chief village of the district. The whole of the property was until recent years clothed with the thickest forests, and it was only upon some 300 acres being cleared for the purposes of coffee cultivation that the existence was revealed of several well-defined quartz reefs entering the slopes of the mountains. Upon breaking small boulders of the surface stone specimens of free gold were readily obtained, but even in the face of such evidence as this as to the richly auriferous character of the quartz the promotors of this Company decided not to go before the public until the unimpeachable testimony of a professional expert should have satisfied them that the opinion they themselves had formed was soundly based. They, therefore, determined on obtaining the opinion of Professor Vazee Simons, of London, a gentleman whose scientific attainments as a geologist and mineralogist have placed him in the first rank of his profession, and whose intimate acquaintance with the auriferous deposits of Australia, renders his opinion an extremely valuable one, and gives every guarantee of the great value of the property and its peculiar eligibility for mining enterprise. The following is Professor Symon's report:—

POOKOTE CLUB, VYTHERY, S. WYNAAD,
August 16, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,—Complying with your request to furnish you with a Report on the Quartz Reefs on Estate "*The Hump*," after a very careful examination, I have now the honour to do so as follows:

"THE HUMP"

Can be described as situated on the South Wynaad plateau, distant some eight miles from the summit of the Tambrocherry P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

THE up-country reports continue generally favourable, the only district from which we do not hear of rain being the neighbourhood of Poona, but the position has unquestionably improved all round.

From London, the telegraphic advices report under Saturday's date a decline of ¼ in Consols, but Enfaced Rupee Paper is ¼ higher at 80¾ for Fours and 87¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

The Bank rate of discount in Berlin is quoted at 5½ per cent. as against 4 per cent. when the mail left. The rise appears to be owing to a drain of Gold from Germany for America.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office.....	Inc.	Rs.	1,59,047
Do Branches.....	Dec.		67,644
Other Deposits	Inc.		14,42,773
Government Securities	Inc.		2,00,184
Loans on security of Govt. Paper	Inc.		9,36,627
Bills Discounted	Dec.		2,11,399
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Dec.		2,84,475
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.		7,87,482

The large increase in "Other Deposits" is significant of increasing ease, and low as present rates of discount in the open market now are, there is little prospect of any advance for some time to come.

EXCHANGE—Sterling opened weak at our closing quotations of Saturday, but with Calcutta a shade higher than here, Bank Paper hardened slightly in the course of the day. The market, however, is quiet, with no amount of business passing, either ready or forward, nor is there any influence apparent which would point to an important movement either way. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand ready...1s. 8 1-8d. per Rs.				
Do	forward dely....1s. 8 5-32d.			,,
,,	3 months' ready..1s. 8 7-32d.			,,
Credits	3	,,	Sept. dely...1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Do.	3	,,	forward do...1s. 8¾d.	,,
Francs	3	,,	ready...2s. 1½d.	,,

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business, and rates are unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Business opened at Rs. 96¼ for Fours and Rs. 104 5-16 for Fours-and-a-half, at which a fair amount of paper changed hands withstanding quotations of 1-16 to 1-8 less from Calcutta sellers declined to go on, and we now quote these as buyers' prices. Port Trust Bonds 4 per cent. stand at Rs. 94-1 16, 5 per cent. Municipal Loan at Rs. 103¾.

SHARES.—A decidedly stronger feeling has been apparent in Spinning and Weaving shares to-day, but otherwise quotations are unaltered. We quote an improvement of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, Rs. 5 in Hindustan, Mazagon, and Great Eastern, Rs. 10 in Khatau Makanjee and Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 15 in Jewraj Balloo, and Rs. 25 per share in Alliance Mill.

COTTON.—The value of ready stuff remains unchanged, and there is nothing doing for export, but future deliveries are weaker owing to the quiet advices from Liverpool and better reports of the growing crop here. We quote :—

Old Wudwan and Dhollera	F. G. F.	Dec.	dely	Rs.	195 per candy.
New Do.	do.	,,	May	,,	,, 200 ,,
,, Akote	Good	,,	March	,,	,, 212 ,,
,, Omra	F. G. F.		do.	,,	,, 205 ,,
Broach	Good		do.	,,	,, 224 ,,

SEEDS AND WHEAT are without change of any kind, and no export business is doing.

FREIGHTS are quite stagnant at previous nominal quotations.

PIECE GOODS show no practical improvement, but there is rather a more hopeful feeling apparent, and dealers seem more willing to take delivery of recent arrivals. They will require a combinance of the better accounts from the consuming districts, however, before they resume arrival business.

COALS are steady at previous quotations, but no fresh business is reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	29,000	500	500	5 p. ct	695
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	750
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	107,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Mer. L. & C	80,000	20	all	6 do	278
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	270

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 4th September as compared with the statement issued on the 28th August :—

LIABILITIES	August 28. Rs.	Sept. 4. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	28,59,420	30,18,467
Do do. at Branches	9,03,399	8,38,685
Other Deposits	2,29,32,742	2,43,75,815
Post Bills	17,462	18,062
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,83,087	5,07,554
	3,94,96,030	4,09,45,373
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	53,31,618	55,31,902
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,46,883	11,76,329
Loans, on Security do.	45,50,402	54,87,029
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,550	6,382
Bills Discounted	88,38,565	86,27,106
Stamps	3,615	3,041
Read Stock ..... Rs. 5,44,374		
Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,29,374	3,29,374
Cash Balances with Correspondents	11,60,951	8,76,476
Ca and Currency Notes	1,81,29,752	1,89,17,234
	3,94,96,030	4,09,55,273

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Winton Hall left Suez, for Bombay, at 3 p. m. on the 5th inst.

THE ship Janet Court, 998 tons, Captain W A Jackson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE barque Ireland, 975 tons, Captain H Griffith, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Scindia, 2,040 tons, Captain A Stone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE schooner Africa, 255 tons, Captain C Hagesteen, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE ship Dunalister, 1,686 tons, Captain J B Sangerter, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ship Governor Wilmot, 1,610 tons, Captain W Chaston, will sail to-day for Sandheads in ballast.

THE steamer Hennada, 1,577 tons, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst, from Calcutta (30th Aug) with a general cargo and Mr A Clark as a passenger.

THE barque Asia Minoure, 466 tons, Captain E Conlandesair, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst from Mauritius [14th Aug] with a cargo of 7,684 bags sugar, and six deck passengers.

THE steamer Diolibu, 1,092 tons, Captain A Vollat, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst from Glasgow (31st July), with a cargo of 1,773 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.

THE P and O Co's steamer Mongolia, 1,085 tons, Captain E M Edmond, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst from Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Shetten, Rev Winter, and Mr Saunders.

THE Anchor Line steamer India, 1,592 tons, Captain George Read, will sail to-day [and not on the 4th inst as was stated in our yesterday's issue] for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Diolibu (s)	Vollat	Glasgow, July 31.
	Hennada (s)	Grainger	Calcutta, Aug 29.
	Mong lia (s)	Edmond	Calcutta, Aug 25.
	Asia Mineure	Conlandesair	Mauritius, Aug 14.
6	Indus (s)	Shallard	London, Aug 7.
	I. G. Dalhousie (s).	Powell	Kurrachee, Sept 3.

DEFARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	H.M.S. Qwanting ..	Elton	Port Blair.
6	Scindia (s)	Stone	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Dunalister, Sangster, to Calcutta.
Ship Governor Wilmot, Chaston, to Sandhead.
Ship Janet Court, Jackman, to Calcutta.
Barque Ireland, Griffith, to Moulmein.
Schooner Africa, Hagelsteen, to Zanzibar.

The following vessels were cleared for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mongolia, to Venice.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Hennada, to Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

Sept.	ARRIVALS.		
2	Brenda (s).....	Nickels	Melbourne, July 12.
	Falls of Clyde.....	Bryce	Algoa Bay, July 26.
	Saint Magnus	Rodgers	Liverpool, May 21.
	Malabar (s)	Lazero	Genoa, July 27.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brenda—Mrs Nickels and 2 children.

ADEN.

ARRIVAL.

June. 14 Emile Eloisc, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
22 Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
July 30 Essex, Ship, Codlin, from New York.
Aug. 3 Philemel H M, ss, Berners, from Guardafui.
11 Jedda, ss, Singapore.
19 Merak, D Dradger, Lanren, from Rotterdam.
19 Sea Gull, H M, ss, Greham, from Seycheelles.
19 Htis, G Corvet, Klauss, from Wilhelmshaven.
23 Strelock, R C, Dedivran, from Port Said.
24 Godavery, ss, from Mauritius.
24 Mercedes, ss, Peace, from Calcutta.
24 Iechis, It G boat, Volpe, from Assabbay.
26 Teheran, ss, Stewart, from Venice.
26 Thibet, ss, Jordon, from Southampton.
25 Djemnah, ss, Hermandy, from Shanghai.
27 Hampton, ss, Page, from Batavia.
28 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, from Calcutta.
28 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Singapore.
28 Naple, ss, from Cronstadt.
28 Almora, ss, Hutchinson, from London.
29 Mercury, ss, Ward, from Zabel Zooker.
29 Pera, ss, Hyde, from Bombay.
30 Shadwan, ss, Willis, from Hamburg.
30 Orion, ss, Wheby, from Liverpool.
31 Duke of Sutherland, Cox, from Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

17 Oakdale, ss, Caborn, to Malta.
21 Merak, D Dradger, Lauren, to Batavia
23 Philomel, ss, Berners, to Seychelles.
25 Strelock, R C, De Livran, to Singapore
25 Mercedes, st, Peace, to Jeddah.
25 Teheran, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.
25 Thibet, ss, Jordon, to Calcutta.
25 Djemnah, ss, Hermandy, to Marseilles.
26 Dis, G Corvet, Klauss, to China.
27 Hampton, ss, Page, to Marseilles.
28 Iechis, It G Boat, Volpe, to Assabbay.
28 Discoverer, ss, Hughes, to Marseilles.
28 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to Newyork.
28 Naple, ss, ——to Vladivostak.
29 Almora, ss, Hutchinson, to Calcutta.
29 Pera, ss, Hyde, to London.
30 Sea Gull, H M S S, Graham to Perim.
30 Mercury, ss, Ward, to Zabel Zooghair.
30 Shadwan, ss, Willis, to Vladivostok.
31 Duke of Sutherland, Cox, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
Houghton, ship, Necoda, from Chittagong.
Essex, ss, Codlin, from New York.
Jedda, ss, from Singapore.
Godavery, ss, from Marritius.
Orion, ss, Wisby, from Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s—300 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 130 bales cotton, 4,433 packages coffee and 788 packages gambier P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia s—100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mongolia s—400 bales gunnies P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—44 bales wool Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s—26 packages nuriavang Currimbhoy Ebram, 16 bag nuriavang Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy, 6 packages cloves and 4 packages byasbole Fuserally Moosabhoy, 21 packages cloves Allarakhia Vully, 25 packages cloves Goolamhoosein Khimjee, 24 packages cloves and 6 cases beerabole Dattoobhoy Dossa, 76 packages cloves and 56 cases sharkfins Allana Munjee, 70 bales twist Aga Syed Mirza, 105 bales twist the National S and W Co, 48 bales twist Hajee Adum Esmail and Co, 10 bales twist Dadabhoy Heerjee, 50 bales twist Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed, 76 bales twest B and A Hormarjee.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

66-77—Tobin and R—Thoji, B and M Bank vs Dayaram Jugjeevandass—Shapurjee and T.
198-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Pandoorung Raghoba.
389-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Crustnarao Pandoorung.

LONG CAUSES.

462-79—Smith and F—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Doongersey Tejpall and others—Hearn C and L—Macfarlane and G and Craigie L. C (not to be called on until Thursday next.)
546-79—Tyabjee and S—Morarjee Hurdass vs Purshotum Heerjee
474-79—H W Payne—Hajee Khulfan Ruttonsee vs Ebrahim Currim and others—Crawford and B.
156-80—R M Sayani—Hoorbai vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee and others—H W Payne and Janardhun and H.
279-80—B Skipsey—Gunpuzao Gorojee vs A D Jackson and another—H Bicknell.
109-79—Tobin and R—Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry vs Dossabhoy Bezonjee and others—Ardesir and H.
621-79—H Bicknell—Meerza Sabut Aily Vullud Aban Sahib vs Pandurung Rameshundra alias Anna Sahib—Janardhun and H.
390-79—H W Payne—Crushnarao Succaram and others vs Rao Bahadoor Muddan Shicrushna and others—A F Turner and Macfarlane and G.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

339-80—Hore C and B—Toolsidass Dhunji vs Semlinghapa bin Mulsappa Woolghiri.
389-80—Cragie L and B—Shaik Adum Noorooddin and others—vs Sallabhoy Tyebjee.

LONG CAUSES.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co, Ld—Crawford and B—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

436-79—In person—Gunputrao Shivram vs Nanaboby Nowrojee.
137-80—In person—Bai Rathabai and another vs Chuttarbhooj Singraj—Hore C and B.
151-80—Hearn C and L—Kessowjee Naik vs C A Turner—Jefferson B and D.
490-80—Nanu and H—Ladkibai vs Runchordass Hunsraj and another—R M Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER .

Newbury, Major, Bengal Infantry, from leave, from England.
Morris, Col, 15th Regt N I, on duty, from England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 6th September 1880.

The undermentioned member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to C Company:—No 1191, T Thomas.

The monthly meeting of the Committee of management of the Regiment will be held on Thursday the 9th inst, at Head-Quarter at 5-45 p m.

Members are particulary requested to attend as some matters of importance have to be decided.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, August 28.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

13th Hussars.—Lieut Henry John Blagrove to be Adjt, vice Christie, promoted, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief.

15th N I—Lieut R C Hadow, Wing Officer, to be Qrmr, vice Abbott, vacated on promotion to Captain.

18th N I—Lieut L M M Hall, Royal Marine Artillery, a candidate for the B S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation.

The C-in-C in Indian is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to H M's approval :—

Army Pay Department—Captain [Local Major] John Campbell Taylor Humfrey to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Captain Humfrey is attached as Paymaster to the 90th Light Inf.

Lieut Col W Carey, R A, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Quetta, for duty with the Ri Artillery with the Kandahar Field Force.

With reference to G O C C dated the 31st March 1880, page 182, Captain A C M'Kan, 6th Dragoons, is confirmed in his appointment as Aide-de-camp to Lieut Gen Sir F F Maude, K C B, V C, commanding the Rawal Pindi division.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Lieut H C Holland, having been removed from the 8th Hussars to the 15th Hussars, is directed to join the latter corps.

With the sanction of Government the following is confirmed :—

Naga Hills Field Force order, dated the 21st Nov 1879, appointing Bugle Major McGuire, 44th Sylhet L Infy, Provost Serg to the force.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Peshawar District order, dated the 16th June, appointing Asst Apothy A H Nolan, 1-17th Foot, to officiate as Apothy, in the room of Apothy S S Hart, transferred to the pension establishment.

Julundur Station order, dated the 16th Aug, appointing Lieut J H Vivian, 85th Foot, to assume command of the station, vice Major James, proceeded on active service.

Jhelum Station order, dated the 12th August, appointing Lieut S H P Graves, Wing Officer and A djt 26th Punjab N Inf, to the charge of the depots 24th Punjab N I and 32nd Pioneers, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut M C Halkett, 32nd Pioneers, proceeded to rejoin his regiment at the front; there being no other officer available.

Ferozepore Station order, dated the 9th Aug, directing Lieut Col H A Chichester, 81st Foot, to assume command of the station, vice Col H C Anderson, proceeded to rejoin the head quarters of his regiment.

10th Royal Hussars—Regtl order, dated the 9th Aug, appointing Lieut Lord Alwyne Compton, Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain the Hon'ble J F Napier.

90th Light Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 12th Aug, appointing 2nd Lieut H L Custance, Asst Instructor in Musketry.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl order, dated the 10th Aug, making the following appointments :—

Captain E F J de C Rennick, Sqdn Officer, to offic iate as Squadn Comr, vice Ferris.

Lieut A Mac W Renny, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice Rennick.

4th N I—Regl order, dated the 13th Aug, appointing Lieut Col R B Robertson, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col H C Anderson, proceeded to take command of the Mooltan Brigade.

16th N I—Regtl order, dated the 6th Aug, making the following appointments, vice Col R Barter, proceeded on sick leave to India :—

Lieut Col G R Hennessy, 2nd in Coml, to officiate as Comdt.

Major D W Inglis, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Captain R E S Smyth, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff.—Maj Genl R Hume, C B, [H M's Service unattached,] [commanding Allahabad Divn,] to remain at Mussoorie, for two months from the 19th Aug, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave, from the 14th July to the 18th Aug 1880.

14th Hussars.—Lieut G H C Hamilton, to Simla, or other hill station, temporarily, from date of quitting regiment; thence to port of embarkation, from thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on medical certificate, to proceed in an early troopship.

Royal Artillery—Captain E Wale's, [No 18 Batty 8th Bgade,] to remain in England, for nine months, on urgent private affairs in extension of the leave granted to that officer in G O C C of the 24th May 1880, page 294.

2-17th Foot—Lieut C A Roberts, (Offig Squadron Officer, on probation, 7th Bengal Cavy,) to remain at Calcutta from the 29th Aug to the 20th Oct, to study the native languages, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 27th July 1880, page 394.

70th Foot—Lieut H R W Lumsden, [Offig Sqdn Officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavy,] to Simla, for six months from date of quitting regiment, on medical certificate.

19th Native Infantry—Captain D E Gouldsbury (Staff Corps,) to Murree and the Gullies, for four months from date of quitting regiment on medical certificate.

On the recommendation of a medical boarrd, 2nd Lieut G G Tarry, 1-7th Foot, is granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for twelve month from date of embarkation.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Ocalist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; nother is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DR LIMA E SOUZA—August 11th, at St. Giorgio a Cremano Naples, Rufina Angelica, the beloved wife of M. De Lima e Souza, of Bombay, aged 24 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MILLAR—September 1st, at Panch, the wife of Mr. A. Millar B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

YATES—September 5th, at Bombay, the wife of Frank Yates Dist. Supt. of Police, Kaladgi, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—September 2nd, at Poona, Major Patrick Murray, Bombay Army, leaving a large family to mourn his their loss.

SOUNDY—September 3rd, off Ratnagherry, the wife of A. F Soundy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

PRINGLE—September 1st, at Calcutta, Ellen Maud, eldest and beloved daughter of Mrs W H Pringle, aged 17 years and 6 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1880.

GENERAL ROBERTS' despatch which we published in telegraphic form yesterday morning, came to hand after our remarks on the apparent nature and extent of the defeat of Ayoub's forces were in type. It seems to us that the General's account of the operations of the 1st September, brilliant and successful as they were, really confirms our surmise that there was scarcely a battle properly so called, but that Ayub when attacked was already abandoning his entrenched position, and that he must have fought at isolated points simply to recover his retreat. On any other theory it is impossible to account for the fact that two armies of from ten to fifteen thousand men each and well provided with artillery could have fought for three hours with the loss to one side of only 210 men, of whom only a very small proportion were killed, while of the losses of the other side all that is said is that several hundred men were cut off by the cavalry which went in pursuit of them. Unhappily great battles cannot be fought and won at so cheap a rate. The turning movement of General Roberts was, however, undoubtedly successful in converting the retreat of Ayoub—if it were indeed the case that the latter was retreating at the time—into a very serious disaster. The loss of 27 guns and the dislocation of his army, one fragment of which was forced up the Arghandab Valley, and the other towards the Khakrez country—must put Ayoub out of our way for some time to come. It is scarcely possible for him to re-unite his scattered forces. The prestige of his solitary success has not survived six weeks, and we are now free to decide on its own merits the question whether we shall annex or evacuate Southern Afghanistan. The Marquis of Hartington has stated that this question requires time for due consideration. To this we demur. It is not time that is required now, but a clear determination to come, once for all, to a decision on the perfectly ascertained facts and the well-known and well worn arguments, which have been stated *pro* and *con* over and over again. If the Government resolve to annex the country, now is the propitious time to proclaim the annexation in the midst as it were of thunder and lightning, when the whole country is under the spell of this great military achievement. But if the Ministry has really made up its mind not to have recourse to that decisive measure, let it frankly declare its policy and withdraw from the country at once and put an end to a tedious and costly struggle which can in that case have no political object or justification.

THE House of Lords, we are told, has accepted the amendments made by the House of Commons in the Burials Bill. These amendments were for the most part directed towards replacing in the bill provisions which had been struck out by the House of Lords when the Government measure on this matter was introduced by Lord Selborne. On that occasion their Lordships mustered strong, as they are wont to do when they get a chance of embarrassing the Ministry, and in spite of the warning of the Archbishop of Canterbury that to refuse a just demand was not exactly the best way to stave off an unjust one, they proceeded to take the sting and the strength out of the bill by sundry ingenious amendments. These amendments have been now counter-amended; and it would seem that the House of Lords, as is also its wont, has hastened to declare that if the other House will allow it to throw out a bill or two occasionally, it will not insist on having its own way always. It might have been wiser not to mutilate the Government bill if it was not intended to insist on the amendments. But it may very well be that at that time the Peers had little inkling of the chance they were to have of asserting themselves on the Irish Disturbance Bill. Be that as it may, we are afraid their Lordships have, like the man in the fable, irritated everybody all round and pleased nobody. The bill, even when amended or mutilated, was solemnly pronounced by the Lower House of Convocation, which must know about these things, to be highly dishonouring to Almighty God. The Liberals in the House of Commons have shown what they thought of the amendments declared a month ago by the Upper House to be essential. Certain devout men among the clergy have formed themselves into a society for the removal of Bishops from the House of Lords in consequence of the amazingly tolerant vote of the Bench of Bishops on the question. And lastly, the House, by accepting the destruction of all its amendments must have broken with the last body of men, who in this matter were inclined to say a good word for them. We tender them our respectful sympathy.

The most telling amendment was one which provided for the bill remaining a dead letter in all parishes where cemeteries were or might be provided. Now, the distinction between a cemetery and a churchyard is one of those nice points in English social life which will give a great deal of trouble to the Dryasdusts of the 25th century. For them we believe it will be an insoluble problem. But at present it is just possible to catch the distinction, though we do not feel quite certain that we can state it. From a worldly point of view the disinction seems to be that the churchyard is under the jurisdiction and the management of the authorities of the church, while cemeteries are vested for the most part in Burial Boards. From a spiritual point of view the distinction may be said to be that while in a churchyard there is nothing to suggest that the mourners above the sod and the dead below are not united in one fate, one sorrow, and one far-off hope, cemeteries are, for the convenience presumably of angels and of men, bisected or trisected, or worse, by queer little lines which serve to indicate which of the dead had any business to hope and which had not. The lines are of all kinds. Sometimes they take the shape of little walls which we would think even a cherub might overleap; sometimes they are hedges; sometimes, where the spirit of Christian charity may be supposed to be flourishing, the rival sects are satisfied with path ways. But they all serve the same purpose; and they are, we must suppose, a source of much consolation to the numerous body of Christians who look for the element of 'surety' in their hope of eternal life, in the conviction that it is, or ought to be, a monopoly of their own. This is the difference between churchyards and cemeteries. We shall not follow the august example of the Upper House of Convocation and say which of the two is fitted to make angels weep; but we cannot suppress our astonishment that the Lords should have seen a way of safety for the English Church in the direction of cemeteries. Yet so it was. The Government proposed to allow mourners belonging to other denominations to lay down their dead in the parish churchyard with such decent and orderly rites as might seem good to them. To the ordinary mind it would seem that nothing could be more fitted to draw the hearts of the villager to the church itself, and make him think once, twice, and thrice before joining those bold bad men who wish to pull down the Church of England. If he be human, as we suppose even a dissenter must be admitted to be, surely it is better for the temporal interests of the church that the steeple which over-shadows his dead should not be to him a memento of the act of priestly intolerance which forbade him to bear, as he laid his dead in the grave, the words of consolation from his and their minister. This we confess is how it strikes us. But to the Lords it seemed that as one of the arguments, for the bill lies in the fact that there is often no choice between burial in the parish churchyard and going without burial altogether, it would be a good thing to invite an agitation everywhere for the establishment of cemeteries, providing that the bill should not operate wherever a cemetery *was or should be* opened. We do not believe that the amendment would have had much effect. We believe that the religious intolerance of the average Englishman is apt to break down when he has got to pay for it. But we are not surprised that an amendment which virtually said, "Well we shall let you in, not because you have any business to get in, but because we can't deny that you have nowhere else to go to, and we suppose you must go somewhere," seemed intolerable to the non-conformists in the House of Commons. Nor are we much surprised to see the House of Lords acquiesce in the loss of this amendments. Besides the general reason for complaisance just now at which we have hinted, it has probably dawned on their lordships that somebody will have to stump up if dissenters are to be bought out of their rights in their parish churchyards by the erection of cemeteries. We should not wonder, indeed, if an innumerable army of zealous curates had already shown that they had marked down the chief favourers of this first amendment as persons who might be trusted to come forward to save all the parishes in which they from time to time reside, from the desecration of their churchyards by the free-gift of cemeteries. We shall not go through the whole of the Lords' ephemeral amendments. They appear to have been one and all rejected—including the extraordinary one which would have provided that whereas a dissenting minister might *faute de mieux* stand on consecrated ground in a churchyard it should be unlawful for him to do so in a cemetery. But we should have been glad to know what the fate has been of an amendment which was to be proposed from within the ranks of the ordinary supporters of Government. As drafted, the bill required that the service at the grave should be at once Christian and orderly. With regard to the first requisite, exception was at once taken to the restriction which, it was pointed out, is absolutely fatal to the consistency of the bill. If Christians can impose Christian services in the national churchyards on Christians and non-Christians alike, there is obviously no reason in the nature of things why members of the Church of England, Scotch Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Quakers, should not be equally exclusive if they can give effect to their wishes. If the amendment is pressed we have no doubt that it will be found that the Government will have to yield on the point. There are unhappily a good many non-Christians in England; there is at least one in the House, and, if Mr. Stephen Leslie is to be believed, there are a good many more. Their rights to bury their dead, and to be buried themselves with such service as may seem good to them so long as it involves no breach of public order, are indefeasible, resting indeed on the arguments by which this bill is justified. But consistency is rare in Acts of Parliament, and we can understand the feelings which led men like Mr. Bright to be willing to consent to a compromise on this matter. Something is due to national sentiment; and there are, it must be admitted, many people like Cardinal Manning who think that English Christianity is a plant of such tender growth that the mere breath of atheistic or agnostic opinion must be shut out from it. It is easy to see, too, that the term Christian, while it was proposed to retain it, was carefully fenced so as to be well nigh inoperative. It was to be enough that those engaged in the burial of an unbeliever should not proclaim from the house tops that theirs was not a Christian service. No one has a right to challenge the nature of the service; no court of law is asked to adjudicate upon the point. We see no reason to suppose that such services will be other than orderly; and that being the case we have no doubt that even if the bill is not widened as it certainly ought to be, the freedom of burial and burial service it extends will be for all practical purposes sufficient. All the same, we shall be glad if the mail brings word that "Christian or orderly" has been substituted for "Christian and orderly."

THE subscriptions for the boxes and stalls of the Gaiety Theatre during the approaching season will be opened to-day. We hear that a very good season is anticipated, and there is no doubt that the subscriptions will be quite sufficient to ensure the financial success of the undertaking.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 20.

THE interest taken by the House of Commons in the Indian Budget increases from year to year; and this year it has been further stimulated by the extraordinary disclosures made during the last two or three months as to Sir John Strachey's miscalculation of the actual cost of the Afghan war. The Liberals mustered in great force on Tuesday to hear Lord Hartington's speech, and it was evident that most of them were inspired with a holy horror of all the doings of the late Government, and felt intense gratification at being privileged to sit in judgment on Lord Lytton and all his crew, and to express unqualified condemnation of a policy which, as they believe, has been a disastrous failure both politically and financially. The Conservatives were much less numerous, but still they were respectably represented for this late period of the Session. All the galleries were well filled, and I noticed in the speaker's gallery a large contingent from the India Office anxious to see how their new Chief bore himself under the trial of having to make a long financial statement to the House. I am only giving utterance to the general opinion when I say that Lord Hartington played his part admirably and confirmed the high opinion of his natural capacity, which has been generally entertained since he surprised the world by the excellence of his address to his constituents and speeches during the recent election. It was clear from the hearty way in which the main points of his speech of Tuesday were applauded, and from the cheers, renewed again and again, which, when he sat down, signalized the success he had won, that the Liberal party feel they have in the Marquis of Hartington a leader whom they can both respect and like, and that, in the event of Mr. Gladstone being unable to resume his public duties, Lord Hartington will unquestionably be preferred to such men as Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Bright. The secret of the cordiality felt towards him is that, almost alone among Liberals of mark, he is a man of the world as well as a statesman. He does not affect to care for nothing in the world but blue books and public meetings, and dry-as-dust politicians, accordingly, reproach him with not being sufficiently earnest or industrious. But he showed on Tuesday that he had mastered the intricacies of a subject which, to Englishmen who have not been in India, is particularly difficult and even repulsive; for he spoke for two hours with great clearness and ease, and in such well chosen language as gave to one no mean idea of his powers as an orator. Nothing could have been in better taste and, at the same time, more effective than the measured force of his rebukes to the men responsible for the financial blundering in India, and I should think they will make Sir John Strachey wince more keenly than if he had been assailed with the most scathing invectives. No attempt to defend the members of the late Government of India was possible, in face of the fresh surprise Lord Hartington gave the House by announcing that, as it now turns out, that Government had paid five-and-a-half millions of the Afghan war deficit out of the cash balances without knowing it! Strictly speaking, the amount then paid appears, from the Viceroy's telegram of July 25, to be four hundred and thirty-two lakhs, and, in f

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

GENERAL ROBERTS'S VICTORY.

FLIGHT OF AYOUB KHAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

News from Kandahar, dated September 3rd, states that the whole of Ayoub's guns, thirty-two in number, have been captured. This includes our own two guns, but not the six given to the Wali, which are said to be lying on the Girishk Road.

Ayoub fled to Khakrez without stopping, accompanied by Hashim Khan and some other Sirdars, and left next day for Gurak. He had no baggage or troops except a Herati horse, and is said to have announced his intention of going direct to Herat.

The city gates have been opened and peaceable Afghan inhabitants invited to return.

Total casualties on August 31st and September 1st, 248.

Two of 72nd and three of 92nd have died. Wounded otherwise doing well. Lieutenant Colonel Rowcroft, 4th Goorkhas, and Lieutenant Chesney, 23rd Pioneers, are slightly wounded.

Cavalry brigade have marched to Kokaran.

General Phayre has reached Abdul Rahman. His troops will remain in camp in convenient locality near present whereabouts to avoid difficulties of supply.

A telegraph office has been opened at Mundi Hissar.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

Colonel Annesley, late Commandant of the 11th Hussars, and at present Assistant Adjutant General at the Horse Guards, has been offered the Adjutant Generalship of the Bombay Army, and has accepted it.

There are heavy clouds here, but no rain has fallen.

OUTRAGE AT LUCKIPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

Advices from Luckipore, dated 29th ult., report that during the night Mr. Mackenzie, Manager of the Roopabally estate, was disturbed by a party of men Fourteen of them surrounded his bed and demanded the key of his safe. They were armed with swords and spears and were disguised in dark clothes, their eyes being muffled with cloth. Another party of men were waiting outside. It is believed they were Nagas or Munipoories. Over Rs. 1,000 were carried away.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 6.

Almost continuous rain has fallen since Friday night, and more is expected. The crops are in good condition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

DEBATE ON TURKEY.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

In the House of Commons on Saturday, a debate took place relating to Turkey, when the Premier made a statement, in which he said that unless the Porte discharges the duties of a Government towards its subject races tolerably, Turkish integrity and independence must learn to shift for themselves.

FORSTER AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

MR. In the House of Lords, Earl Granville dis- avowed Mr. Forster's remarks on the rec- action of the Lords, and said that the Chief Secretary for Ireland merely expressed his individual opinion.

MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 5.

Twenty-five thousand Russian troops have arrived at Virma, seven marches from Geok Tepe.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 5th inst,

LISBON, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 4th inst.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Sarats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. Do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	120½
Bar Silver	52½

We regret that a mistake occurred in our issue of the 2nd instant anent the good service pension to Sir Frederick Roberts. Our P. D. made us say it was "vacant by the death of Brigadier T. Wright, C.B." &c.," instead of by that officer's retirement. We are happy to say that the gallant Brigadier is quite well at Bolarum.

The Arathoon will case has been concluded in the High Court of Madras. The Judge pronounced for the will and condemned defendant in costs, saying the defence had been improperly continued.

The suit of Dwarkadas and Manoklal against Chotelal Tribhowandas, to which we alluded about the middle of June last, and which has been pending in the Court of the Council of the Chief of Kota for upwards of two years, having been decided against the defendant, the latter party has appealed to higher authorities. It appears that the Commission composed of native bankers, who investigated the matter in dispute, involving the large sum of Rs. 22,00,000, were quite ignorant of the laws of evidence and of civil procedure, and the consequence was a failure of justice. They did not know what documentary evidence to admit and what to reject, and from the printed proceedings of the Commission, it is evident that a great many irregularities have been allowed to creep in.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon the Portuguese defamation case again came on for hearing. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta replied, on behalf of the prosecutor, Mr. M. de Quadros, to Mr. Payne's speech for the defence. At the close of Mr. Mehta's address the magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, asked if the parties were prepared to come to an amicable settlement; if not, the case would have to go to the High Court. Mr. Payne, all of whose clients were not present, said he was not in a position to answer the question, and at his request the case was adjourned until Wednesday.

The Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India has prepared for the information of the Marquis of Hartington a statement, showing the cost of the Ganges Canal, now near completion. The net cost of the canal appears to be Rs. 3,29,40,885. The total earnings in 1878-79 were Rs. 32,82,961 (Rs. 26,11,154 direct revenue, and Rs. 6,71,807 indirect revenue); while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 9,69,903. Thus the net direct revenue amounted to Rs. 16,41,251, being a return of 5·47 per cent. on the capital outlay at the close of the year. The net direct and indirect revenue combined, amounting to Rs. 23,13,058, gave a return of 7·71 per cent. The maximum area commanded by the Canal was estimated in 1873 at 1,205,000 acres, which, as shown from the actual result, 1,182,330 acres, was not far from the mark. The report concludes with a request that Her Majesty's Government will give sanction to the sum of Rs. 3,41,47,177, being accepted as the limit of capital expenditure on the Canal, in place of Rs. 3,18,33,905 as now sanctioned. This new amount is intended to include the cost of constructing a navigable channel, known as the Dasna channel, to connect the Ganges and Agra canals, estimated at Rs. 7,50,000.

The Duke of Leinster presided at a meeting of the Duchess of Marlborough's Committee in Dublin the week before the mail left, when it was announced that the total funds which had been received amounted to £135,170. A final remittance of £164 was received from the Lord Mayor of London, and a resolution was passed thanking his lordship for his remittance, amounting in all to £34,164. The committee had a balance in hand of £2,391.

Five officers of the 23rd—which regiment is coming out in the Malabar, expected here about the 13th inst.—are said to have been married since the regiment was placed under orders for India; and these devoted couples have no intention of being separated, all the brides having (the *World* says) agreed to meet, and have taken their berths in a steamer to sail about the same time as their bridegrooms left England, with a view to joining them in India.

A meeting of the Conservative party was held at the Carlton Club on August 20th to decide, as Sir Stafford Northcote explained it, on a definite party policy with regard to the Hares and Rabbits Bill. A discussion lasting half an hour followed, and attention was frequently drawn to the number of the amendments, filling thirteen pages, and the impossibility of getting adequate discussion. Ultimately it was resolved that all the important amendments should be discussed at reasonable length, but that nothing in the shape of obstruction should be offered to the bill.

The American *charge d'affaires* at Constantinople, a Washington telegram to a London paper says, has been instructed by his Government to impress upon the Porte the necessity of taking prompt and energetic steps to punish the murderers of the American missionary, Mr. Parsons. The board of Foreign Missions has laid the case before Mr. Evarts, urging energetic action on the part of the United States in order to secure the punishment of the assassins, and guarantees for the safety of American missionaries in Turkey. In his reply the Secretary of State said that the Government had already taken steps in the matter, and that the case would receive his earnest attention.

M. Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg, the *Examiner* tells us, has given rise to the animadversions of the German Press. The semi-official Berlin *Post* declares that now Germany knows the intentions of France she will see to it that she remains strong, and that she cannot be taken at a disadvantage. The same journal also states that if France hopes to drive Germany into bankruptcy by obliging her to maintain the present enormous armaments, France may find that Frenchmen will not tolerate a large and idle army long enough to bring about such a bankruptcy. The French temperament, the German journal affirms, desires an army with laurels, and if these be not soon obtained Frenchmen will tire of their army. Otherwise, it argues that "the French army will fall to and amuse itself with internal affairs;" and it may be taken for granted that Germany would not be displeased at such an occurrence. But the German Press unmasks its policy too clearly. It is saying to France very distinctly, "We wish you to attack us before long. Do not postpone your revenge policy for fear it might cool." German opinion is almost anxious that France should again attack, it knowing very well that France is not yet fully prepared to carry out a successful war. The Emperor William also replied to M. Gambetta on Monday, in his speech to the dragoons at Berlin, in which he intimated that what had been done once by them on the soil of France could be done again.

The sensation created in Germany by M. Gambetta's ambiguous utterances, the *Pall Mall Gazette* considers, is very natural. But the Germans know as well as anybody can tell them that the reorganization of the French army is by no means complete. The new law of recruiting, which introduced general service, was passed in July, 1872, and the law on organization was not passed till the year after. Starting from 1872, it would require twenty years to place the army in full condition of readiness for war, even on paper; and to this very day several parts of the great military machine have not yet been placed in working order. The staff is now undergoing transformation; so is the commissariat, which is not yet at all satisfactory. France is therefore quite unprepared for an aggressive war. On the other hand she is now strong enough to fear no aggression, and may continue the reorganization of her military forces in calmness and confidence.

General Melikoff's dictatorship, although almost universally condemned in England when it was constituted, drew to a close amid a general chorus of congratulations. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—There is no doubt that the experiment has been a marked success. Whatever may have been the theoretical or constitutional objections to placing the whole Russian Empire under the absolute control of an Armenian soldier, they are outweighed by the indisputable advantages which have accrued from his rule. The assassinating frenzy of the Nihilists was the first and most formidable obstacle to any reform. Until the Government had vindicated its authority, it could not safely abandon any of its prerogatives, and the restoration of social tranquillity must necessarily precede any concession to popular demands. This indispensable preliminary work having been performed by General Melikoff, the path is now clear for gradual progress in the direction of reform. If, as is generally believed, General Melikoff as Minister of the Interior will wield something like the control over his colleagues possessed by an English premier, the temporary dictatorship may give birth to a permanent practical improvement in Russian administration.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—It is plain from a recent military article in the *Times* that the idea of massing artillery during a fight is beginning to filter through the minds of officers; for the article is evidently written by an artillery-man who sees that the guns with Burrows's force were too few to be of much use. But the writer does not even yet quite see the point of what he says. There is a sort of shibboleth in the artillery service. "Do you think that guns ought to be concentrated, or their fire concentrated while the guns themselves are dispersed?" By the answer to this question one may know exactly the stage of tactical knowledge which an officer has reached. The gunner pure and simple will say, "Separate the guns and concentrate their fire." The student of military history will take the opposite view and say, as is now taught in all the military schools, "The artillery should be massed in order to produce its full effect." The few officers who have both read military history and seen much of modern war will not hesitate to express the opinion that "You cannot separate your guns and concentrate their fire at a particular point at any given moment; therefore to develop their full power you cannot help yourself—you must mass them." But if a force is sent out to meet Ayoub Khan's army with only six guns, there can be no massing possible. It will be satisfactory when the law is understood that the power of artillery rises not merely according to the number of guns, but in a much higher proportion.

Lord Chelmsford gave the House of Lords, on August 20th, an interesting narrative of the fight at Isandula. He acquitted the soldiers of all fault, showning that in the first place they were not particularly youthful, and in the second place they had done their duty manfully. Unfortunately, the first hint of blame to the regiment was given by Lord Chelmsford himself in his despatch written after his retreat, and he now shifts the burden from their shoulders on to those of the unfortunate Colonel Durnford, who by Lord Chelmsford's orders had arrived at the camp with reinforcements and taken command. Shortly stated, Lord Chelmsford's argument comes to this, that he left sufficient men in camp to defend the small spot of hilly ground on which they stood, and gave orders that they were to defend it. When Colonel Durnford arrived and took command he ordered the infantry to throw out pickets. One company was detached for this purpose, and shortly afterwards Captain Shepstone, who had not been with Colonel Durnford, came in to camp asking for reinforcements in Durnford's name. Three more companies appear to have been sent out, and presently the whole of this small force began to fall back on the camp, pursued by Zulus. Then they made a stand. So unready were they for the attack of the enemy that two companies on the right had not even time to fix their bayonets before the savage tide was upon them, preceded by a rush of retreating native levies. The three companies, the native levies, and the Zulus seem to have rushed into the camp together, while Colonel Pulleine, who ought to have been there with the rest of the force, had advanced half a mile from it. He tried to retire on it, but too late. At that moment the troops were scattered over a line of country about 2,000 yards long, and no one but servants and orderlies remained with the tents and waggons. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in reviewing the explanation, observes:—"We must not be in too great a hurry to throw all the blame on Colonel Durnford. It is quite possible that Captain Shepstone acted without permission, as he certainly did without direct orders, when he demanded reinforcements. And there is nothing whatever to show why Colonel Pulleine left the camp with the remainder of the force. Nor can Lord Chelmsford be acquitted of blame in that, though he had been at the camp for days, and only left it that morning, he had not, nor had his staff, seen to the turning of a single sod of earth for defence. Lord Chelmsford's explanation leaves the matter much were it was—as a tragical result of blundering, unprofessional conduct in war, and every evil thing, except cowardice or weakness in the face of the enemy. All concerned may be acquitted of that."

Riots in connection with the Irish question are reported not only from the land of Potatoes and Shillelaghs, but also from Scotland. About 30,000 Irishmen from all parts of Scotland held a Home Rule demonstration in Glasgow. They marched with banners flying and bands playing through the principal streets to Maryhill, where resolutions were adopted to the effect that our Land Laws must be assimilated to those of the Continent, that a few years will show whether Democracy of Great Britain and Ireland or House of Lords have conquered, and that legislation for Ireland can only be effected in Dublin. During the home ward march a succession of serious disturbance took place between the Home Rulers and the Orangemen. A number of constables and other persons were injured, some of them seriously. Twenty-six men were apprehended in connection with a similar demonstration which was held in the mining district of Lanarkshire. A serious riot broke out, and revolvers and spear-headed flag-poles were freely used.

Says *Life*:—Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, brother to the Member for Dungarvan, and author of the pamphlet, "The Ruin of an Indian Province," has to thank the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for an extremely kind service. Sir Ashley Eden has, in fact, addressed a fierce denunciation of the pamphlet to a public meeting in Bengal. A telegram, a quarter of a column in length conveyed the news to the *Times* of Monday last, and orders came pouring in wholesale to the publishers, Kegan, Paul, & Co., for a fresh edition of a pamphlet which has so deeply stirred the wrath of the powers that be. Sir Ashley Eden has doubtless taken the best means of advertising a telling and caustic attack on Indian administration, for there is nothing Anglos Indians love so much as scandal.

The *Standard*, in view of the approaching general in-gathering of the crops, prints reports from its correspondents in every part of the country upon the prospects of the harvest. The reports agree in saying that the rain and storms which prailed until recently have injured and delayed the getting in of the hay, have caused mildew and blight to some of the cereals, and have induced a commencement of the potato disease in some parts. But the warm sunshine of the past week has revived the farmers' hopes and the prospect is at present that the harvest will be above the average. Barley is spoken of very favourably in every district. Fruit, generally speaking, is expected to be scarce, but the root crops for the most part, promise plenty of winter feed for cattle.

The court-martial for the trial of Sergeant William Marshman on charges of fraudulent marking at the recent Wimbledon meeting was opened on the 13th inst., at Gosport, and was proceeding when the mail left. The first witness, Sergeant Sage, of the 1st Tower Hamlets, said that he met the prisoner at the Putney railway station in 1878, and that the prisoner offered to arrange for him to win any prize he liked. The witness then detailed the arrangement made at the last meeting for Private Runts to win the Olympic Prize. The prisoner was to receive £20 for marking the score. Four witnesses were called, whose evidence went to confirm that of Sage to the effect that the prisoner Marshman had offered to enable them to win prizes by marking false[illegible] scores. A private named Bullimore said the prisoner had confessed to him that it was by his means that the Cheshire team won the China Cup in 1879. On Tuesday the cross-examination of Sergeant Sage, occupied nearly the whole sitting. The witness related in detail the arrangement he had made with the prisoner to win the Olympic prize, but stated that he did so merely to discover the truth of the prisoner's assertion, in order to report the matter to the National Rifle Association. The only witness examined besides Sage was Corporal Adams, whose evidence contradicted that of Sage in some minor details. Wednesday was occupied in hearing the cross-examination of Corporal Adams. He stated that he considered that what the prisoner had said about the winning of the Olympic prize in 1878 was only boasting. Private M'Vittie, of Dumfries, won the Olympic, and the witness considered the marking was perfectly honest. The witness did not think that the winner had the score given him which was intended for himself. He considered that the prisoner was boasting that he could corrupt the markers, and that he was promising more than he could possibly do.

The Civil Service Supply association prospers amazingly. The profits for the last half year amounted to between £8,000 and £9,000, and out of this sum every shareholder receives, as an addition to the balance already standing to his credit in the books of the society, the handsome dividend of £1 18s. The amount of capital paid up on each share needs in no case the modest sum of 10s., and after about seven years' trading the accumulated profits which have been appropriated to each shareholder are in excess of £62. Goods have been bought and sold during the half-year to the value of £1,264,000; and nearly 34,000 members and ticket-holders are registered on the books of the association.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 6.

Cannanore, 4-13 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. 2; thermometer 81; barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 25 cents.

Mangalore, 4-25 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S., N. N. W.; thermometer 78; barometer 29·93.

Tuticorin, 3-5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·86.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. N. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 2 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered...	44 29	47 50	40 10	44 37
Sept. 5 Sunday	0 26	.....	.....	.....
„ 6 Monday.....	.....	0 5	0 12	0 39
Total.....	44 55	47 55	40 22	44 76
Total Fall, Sept. 7, 1879.	56 5	64 32	.....	67 43

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. . and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, & Co. kindly inform us.—Our Broach firm in their letter of yesterday (Aug. 5) state:—"Since writing you on the 4th instant it rained all day and night; the fall during the 24 hours gauged 3½ inches. The rain is general throughout the Broach Collectorate. We have also advices from Bhownuggur that seasonable rain has fallen. Crop prospects are general good and cheerful."

A correspondent writes from Broach, Sept. 5.—It rained yesterday the whole day and night; we must have had in all about 3½ inches of rain yesterday. The sky is cloudy, and a further fall is expected. It is believed that the rain is all over Guzerat.

A Baroda correspondent writes, Sept. 4:—We had an unusually long break in the weather, and if it had continued for another week the crops would have succumbed to the scorching rays of the sun, but I am glad to say that the long and anxiously looked for rain is pouring down in abundance since 2 o'clock this morning. Numerous agriculturists are seen, with gleeful countenances, wending their way to their fields, singing their national melody (the *mulhar*) the rain song. The *bunnias*, taking the break to be a sure precursor of another famine, began raising the prices of all food grains, but this downpour has altered things.

Jalna, Sept. 4.—About 0·58 inches of rain fell during the week; prospects of young crops are unsatisfactory.

Aurangabad, Sept. 4.—No rain since the past month. Serious apprehensions are anticipated should rain not fall shortly. Weather windy and cloudy.

Nandgaom, Sept. 4.—Prospects gloomy and crops withering. No rain.

Hingolee, Sept. 1—Rain keeping off; none fel during the past month. Provisions are becoming dear.

Simla, Sept. 1.—The barometer has fallen in Lower Bengal, Assam, and Orissa; also slightly in Guzerat and Sind, and has risen slightly in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces the temperature is either steady or falling, and there is a small increase in the humidity of the air, especially at Benares and Allahabad, where the wind is north-easterly. In the upper part of the North-Western Provinces and in the Central Provinces it still blows from north-west. In Bengal, Cuttack has 1½ inches of rain, and quantities under half an inch are reported from Chittagong, Dacca, Saugor Island, Hazaribagh, Darjeeling, Dinagepore, and Bunguipore. No other rain in Northern India, save a few drops at Fyzabad. Nagpore has ¾ inch. In Bombay, Bombay reports 1-tenth, Belgaum nearly 2, and Satara 8 cents. And in Madras, Cooty has 8-tenths, and Bangalore, Bellary, and Cochin very slight falls.—Henry F. Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment is not, after all, to remain in Poona. It is to move on to Secunderabad, to make room for the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, expected to arrive at Bombay in the Jumna about the 16th instant. The latter corps was originally destined for Bellary. Why the change has been made we are unable to say, but we hear that it is a great disappointment to the 2-24 h.

A detachment of 2-24th Regiment, consisting of 114 men, will leave Boree Bunder station tomorrow at 9-30 a.m. for Kirkee. Two officers command the force, viz., Capt. H. B. Lawson and Lieut. E. R. Penrose.

The N-1 Battery Royal Artillery will embark on the 10th inst. at Prince's Dock for Kurrachee in the following order:—Per I. G. S. Tennasserim, 2 officers, 1 lady and child, 109 men, 85 public followers, 10 private followers, 55 horses and 24 bullocks; per I. G. S. Dalhousie, 2 officers, 40 men, 9 women, 22 children, 42 public followers, 8 private followers, and 46 horses. The officers' names are Major A. Swinton, Surg. Major Williams, Lieut. Anderson, and Veterinary Surgeon Knott.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana left Kurrachee on the 5th inst. and is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning at daylight with the following troops:—197 sick men belonging to the 2-11th, 2-15th, and 78th Regiments. They will be landed at the Sassoon Dock, and quartered at Colaba. Those invalided will be sent to the Deolalee depot and the remainder will be forwarded to their respective depots in India.

H. M.'s troopship Orontes leaves to-day for Natal to bring up the King's Dragoon Guards.

The Malabar is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 13th instant from England. She brings the 1-23rd Foot, consisting of 25 officers and 886 men, a portion of the 61st Foot, consisting of 6 officers and 245 men, and 40 officers belonging to various corps.

The Jumna is expected here on the 17th instant, bringing the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, consisting, of 27 officers and 880 men, and 2 officers and 60 men belonging to the Royal Horse Artillery, besides 6 officers and 185 men of the 61st Regiment, and 25 officers belonging to various corps.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chinsura and the Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Peshwa left Kurrachee for Bombay on the 4th instant.

AFGHANISTAN.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that the Commissariat have received orders from Government to supply the British troops on the Khyber line with malt liquor.

One of the first regiments that may be expected down from the front is the Carabineers, who will take rail at Jhelum or Ratiawal, and proceed to their new station, Sealkot.

There is grumbling, and justly, at Thull, says the Lahore paper, among those unfortunates who have been quartered there and suffered all the inconveniences and discomforts of a campaign, with everything at famine prices, and still will not get one pice of batta, as they have not crossed the frontier.

THE ORDER FOR GENERAL BURROWS' ADVANCE.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question by Sir H. Wolff, in the House of Commons, on Aug. 17th, said:—The advance of General Burrows on the Helmund was ordered on the responsibility of the present Viceroy. When the order was given the forces of the Wali were supposed to be friendly, but I do not suppose that any very great reliance was ever placed on the assistance which the Wali's forces would give to the British troops. The hon. member asks whether it was known to the Viceroy that in case of a disaster the forces at Quetta were not in a state of preparation immediately to advance to the relief of the small garrison of 1,700 men which was left in Kandahar. I am not able to state what was known at the time as to the position and state of preparation of the forces at Quetta. I do not know how many reinforcements ordered up had reached the line of communications, and therefore I am not able to give an answer to that question. As to the question whether there was any reason against ordering General Phayre to march towards Kandahar when it became known to the Viceroy that the troops of the Wali had mutinied and became enemies instead of friends, of course it was necessary that General Phayre, who was in command of the forces that were maintaining the communications at Kandahar, should not detach any troops which would unduly weaken the forces upon that line of communications. As reinforcements arrived from Sind it was no doubt the desire of General Phayre to send some on to Kandahar, and this was done, for certainly one or two regiments had arrived at Kandahar.

On the 16th August, in the same place, the Marquis of Hartington said:—I am not aware that any order for reinforcements was issued on receipt of the intelligence of the mutiny of the Wali's troops, because a battery of Artillery, the 15th Foot, the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, and the 9th and 24th Native Infantry had been ordered up from Sind, while ten days previously two regiments on the line of communications were under orders for Kandahar, the headquarters of one of which regiments reached Kandahar on July 13. As there seems some misapprehension as to the amount of the Kandahar force, I may state that including the troops at Kandahar, at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and on the lines of communications, there was a force of not less than 11,000 men. I do not wish to make any imputation on the policy of the late Viceroy, but I must ask the House to recollect that the disposition of the forces necessary for Kandahar were not made by Lord Ripon, but by the late Viceroy and that within a fortnight of his arrival in India there came the first authentic intelligence of the march of Ayoub Khan from Herat to Kandahar.

AYOUB'S ARMSTRONG GUNS.

Mr. S. Leighton:—I beg to ask the noble lord whether he can give any information as to how Ayoub Khan became provided with the Armstrong guns.

The Marquis of Hartington:—I inquired some time ago as to this circumstance. Our information is that they probably formed part of the armament in possession of the late Amir Shere Ali, who was known to have possessed at Kabul a very large supply of warlike stores of all kinds, including Armstrong guns. I believe that part of them, at all events, were manufactured at Kabul.

A REMINISCENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I once saw an owl start up at noonday from the ivied ruins of Tintern Abbey and begin a most unseemly riot. He had been dreaming of imaginary wrongs during a fit of indigestion; and there he was hooting and fluttering and blinking in the sun, and making himself a ridiculous spectacle. After a while he flew back quietly to his cranny; and I never saw him again until he came up vividly before my mind's eye yesterday, as I beheld the editor of the *Bombay Review* excitedly posing as a critic of poetry. He really must excuse me, but his resemblance to that bird forced itself irresistibly upon me. The editor has been venturing into a sphere of criticism for which he is as ludicrously disqualified by nature and habit, as that owl was for the bright realm of day. But in one respect the editor of the *Review* does not resemble the bird; the owl, when he had flown back to his cranny, had the sense to stay there; whereas my worthy friend will persist in popping out every Saturday afternoon to repeat the same ridiculous performance.

In my last letter I said that I had quite forgotten that he was still chattering and smattering. This, says the editor, means that I affect not *to see the Bombay Review*. I will not dispute the interpretation. But surely it is rather unreasonable of him after this to complain that *habitués* of Bombay clubs, together with other unspeakable persons, would as soon "bite off their finger-ends as subscribe to the *Review*." And the position becomes still more mysterious when he adds that these naughty people are *always eager to catch hold of the paper when they find it*. Why are they *eager*? And why do they want to *catch hold* of the paper? Is it to read or rend it? All this is very perplexing; and men will scarcely venture to take up the *Review* from the club-table in future without first looking round to see if its argus-eyed editor is glaring at them round the corner. But for myself, my conscience is as the noonday clear. I do support the *Bombay Review* in spite of its ungrateful chatter and smatter. What more can I do for it than write and subscribe myself yours truly,

Sept. 5. NEMESIS?

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·752
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	85
Extent of cloudy sky (Use whole sky clouded=3.)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind*	WSW., W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	441
Fall of Rain*	0·26
Total fall during month	47·55
„ year	47·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th Sept.	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Gymkhana, this evening.

Band, B. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).

Temple Bar Concert, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th inst.:—Diolibs (s), from Glasgow; Henzada (s), and Mangolia (s), Calcutta; Asie Mineure, Mauritius. On the 6th inst.:—Indus (s), from London; I. G. Dalhousie (s), Kurrachee.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 5th inst.:—H. M. S. Quantung (s), from Portblair. On the 6th inst.:—Scindia (s), from Calcutta.

Music at the Gymkhana.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Exhibition	Kuhner.
Overture	Le Macon	Auber.
Duet	Oberto Conte di S Bonifacio.	Verdi.
Waltz	Mein Schonster Tag in Berlin.	Gungl.
Quadrille	La Perichole	C. Coote.
Galop	Wings of Love	Meyder.

God save the Queen.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following is the programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March.		
Overture	Crowa Diamond	Aubar.
Quadrille	Barbe Bleue	Sauzean.
Selection	William Tell	Rossini.
Waltz	Wein mein suin	Strauss.
Galop	Merkur	Roodeberk.

Concert at the Temple Bar.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Wachtam Rhein	Witte.
Overture	Nabucodonosor	Verdy.
Ich Renn ein Aug		Reichard.
Waltz	Am Woerther See	Roschat.
Festpourri		Brunwieser.
Quadrille	Fantaska	Kaulich.
Nancy Lee		Adams.
Waltz	Fesche geister	Strauss.
Cavatina	Ernani	Verdy.
Galop	Bergant, Bergab	Faust.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—Winning numbers for the month of August, 1880. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month:—

3 annas.	2 annas.	1½ anna.	1 anna.	¾ anna.	½ anna.
002383	011654	023853	003280	054547	022690
	015839	032346	020298	075544	040278
			143718	083349	051161
			225704		

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Thessaly left the dock on Sunday and the s.s. Sierra Estrella entered the dock yesterday.

A Hindustani Geography.—We take the following from the *Bombay Educational Record*. "Ghulám Muhammad Munshi's Hindustani Geography in two parts, price eight annas per part, is sanctioned for use in Hindustani schools."

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 5,789, the average daily attendance being 186. There were 1,096 new admissions. Of the total number 1,656 were children. The prevailing diseases were fever, diarrhœa, chest, skin diseases, worms, and dysentery.

Fancy Bazaar at Bandora.—The annual fancy bazaar at St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, will be open on Tuesday, the 7th September. It will consist of children's plain and fancy work, also of many devotional objects, such as crucifixes, framed and non-framed pictures, rosaries, medals, &c. &c.

The Rookminibai Dispensary at Callian.—During the month of August last, 615 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 512 were new admissions, including 2 indoor patients, of which 411 were cured, 121 absented, 1 died, and 82 are still under treatment. This includes 103 remaining from last month.

Hakim Muhammad Bakar Unanis Charitable Dispensary, Chinchpoogly.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 1,455, out of whom 232 were new admissions. We are informed that the philanthropic Hakim has sent a box (containing 12 quart bottles) of cholera pills to Mecca for general use when needed.

Coming Entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre.—We are shortly to have something in the shape a [illegible] "Surprise Party," whose presence in Ceylon we noticed a few days ago, have arrived here, and are expected to appear at the Gaiety Theatre next week. Mr. Hodson is known in Bombay, where his excellent performances in negro minstrels will be remembered by many people. The "Surprise Party," which includes several lady artistes, gives a variety entertainment which is highly praised by the newspapers in the chief towns of the Australian colonies, which Mr. Hudson and his colleagues visited before starting for India.

Cricket.—Parsee Cricket Club, second eleven *vs.* the Hindoo Eleven.—Play in this return match was announced to commence at 9·30 a. m. but rain fell heavily and operations commenced an hour after, when Kapadia won the toss and sent the Hindoos in, who succeeded in making 43, only runs as Kapadia bowled in sure form. The Parsees' put together 111 runs, out of which 67 were made by Kapadia in a masterly style. The second innings of the Hindoos was more miserable than the first, 32 runs only being made. Thus the Parsee Cricket Club won the match by an innings and 35 runs. Kapadia's analysis is worthy of note, as he took 11 wickets for 17 runs in 18 overs, of which 9 were maidens.

Theft.—Mahomed Kamal was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 14, the property of Gangoo, woman. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Cazee Syud Street on view of the body of Nana Hurry, a labourer, who died from injuries sustained on the evening previous, by a bale of cotton having accidentally fallen upon him. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Illegal Possession of Opium.—Sirdar Sultan Khan, a ramoosee, employed at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of having in his possession four tolas of opium, reasonably suspected to have been stolen from the Sassoon Dock premises, where several cases of opium had been stacked ready for shipment. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Sudden Death.—A Coroner's inquest washeld on Sunday on view of the body of Luximon Nana. Deceased got into a *rekhah* at the Arthur Crawford Market stand, when he complained to the *rekhah* [illegible] of a severe pain in his left side and [illegible] fell back in the seat of the *rekhah*, [illegible]ree or four times, and died. The verdict was that death was caused by heart disease.

Alleged Assault.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Muncherjee Rustomjee, a guard in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against Mr. D. Wright, an engine-driver in the employ of the same company, charging him with assault and using threatening and abusive language. The summons was made returnable on the 16th instant.

A Dishonest Policeman.—Govind Moreshwar, a police constable, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of attempting to cheat and thereby inducing Ruttonbai, a Khoja woman, to deliver to him Rs. 10. It appears the son of the complainant went to the prisoner and induced him to represent to his mother that he (the boy) had been fined Rs. 10 by a magistrate, or in default to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment. There being an understanding between the boy and the policeman that if the amount were recovered from the woman, they would share the money between them. The woman, however, was too sharp to be deceived in such a manner, and she secretly put herself in communication with another policeman, who detected the fraud. The prisoner was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

Before and since the 1st inst., several women of the Naiquin class, residing in Bombay, have gone and taken up temporary residences at Bandora and other places. They feared, it is said, that, although most of them are kept women, the provisions of the C. D. Act would be applied to them, and they have sought protection by a tempor

National Congress insists upon the dissolution of the Provincial Council. A renewed outbreak of civil war is apprehended.

The Chinese Government has informed the United States Minister that they have rescinded the prohibition against Chinese subjects engaging in trade with foreign countries.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Ward, B C S
Lieut R F Gartside-Tipping, B C Corps.
Surg John Scully, Ben Med S
Mr A C Burnell, Mad C S
Col R M Macdonald, Mad S C
Mr C W Burroughs, Mad Uncov
Major C McInroy, Mad S C
Surg Maj F R O'Kearney, M D, Bom Med Service.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T R Redfern, B C S, 1 wk
Mr A H Haggard, B C S, 2 mo
Mr T M Moore, B Uncov, 3 mo
Mr A Lowry, B Uncov, 6 mo
Mr H V S Baker, B Uncov, 4 mo
Capt C A Colne, B S Corps, 3 mo
Lieut G A Collins, B S Corps, 2 mo
Major G D'A Jackson, B Cav, 6 mo
Surg-Major A D Campbell, M D, Mad M S, 6 mo
Mr R Sewell, Mad C S, 2 mo
Surg G Thomas, Mad M S, 6 mo
Mr R H Vincent, Bom Uncov, 2 mo
Lieut C H Seddon, Bom S C, 2 mo
Lieut A L D Foryce, Bom S C, 4 mo
Lieut A W C Bell, 3 mo
Col P J F Henslowe, Bom Inf, 6 mo
Conductor J Whelan, Bom P W D, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H L Dampire, Ben C S
Mr R J F Pinder, Ben Uncov
Mr A B Fenian, Ben Uncov
Mr H Leeds, Ben Uncov
Mr G M Robinson, Ben Uncov
Major G G Young, Ben S Corps
Major A Ollivant, Ben S Corps
Lieut H M Temple, Ben S Corps
Capt C P Egerton 39th Regt
Mr D Duncan, M Uncov
Col A D Grant, M Inf
Mr L G Hynes, Bom Uncov
Col W T Chitty, Bom S Corps
Major G C Sartorius, Bom S Corps
Capt A S W Connor, Bom S Corps
Capt W C Morris, Bom Inf.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland continued to engage the chief share of attention at home. Mr. Forster unexpectedly left London for Dublin by the early morning express train on Wednesday. It is believed that the visit of the Chief Secretary is the result of urgent representations respecting the unsatisfactory condition of the country, and the desirability of his conferring on the spot with the Lord-Lieutenant and other authorities. It is said that some of the Irish officials in Dublin had been urgently pressing for a renewal of the Coercion Acts, and it would largely depend on Mr. Forster's report to a Cabinet Council whether the Government would adhere to their resolution of dispensing with extraordinary powers.

RIOTS AND OUTRAGES.

Several partyriots of a serious character have been caused by the "Lady Day" celebrations usually held in Ireland on the 15th of August. The first disturbance occurred on Sunday evening at Portadown. The Catholics had erected a triumphal arch in Curran-street, in which were portraits of Emmet and St. Patrick. A crowd of several hundred Protestants assembled, and a riot ensued, during which stones and sticks were freely used. Several persons were injured and a number of houses wrecked. The Catholics were finally routed after a fierce struggle, and the Orangemen tore down the arch and marched about the street for some time. On Monday at Dungannon a small party Catholics were attacked by the Orangemen. It is alleged that the police charged the Catholics, and that the main body of their fellow religionists came to their assistance. A serious riot followed. The police, being attacked and stoned, fired volley, killing a man named O'Rorke, and wounding about twenty others, some of them dangerously. Several houses were wrecked. Another riot occurred near Downpatrick in which shots were fired and two policemen were wounded. At Belfast the procession was attended with much excitement, and some disturbance occurred, but was promptly quelled by the police. A large number of [illegible] belonging to Roman Catholic [illegible] were erected, strong bodies of police and the 16th Regiment were on duty in the [illegible]. A serious riot took place at Springfield, [illegible]ly outside Belfast, where a public-[illegible] was wrecked and robbed, and some police-[illegible] seriously wounded in their efforts to [illegible] the mob. At Lurgan an extra body of [illegible] a company of dragoons were station-[illegible] the Orangemen, in accordance with a [illegible] passed at a special meeting, keeping [illegible] the procession, there was no disturb-[illegible]. The disturbances which began at Porta-down on Sunday were renewed on Monday morning. The Orangemen assembled and defeated three attempts made by the Nationalists to form a procession. The Orangemen also demolished a triumphal arch and lit a bonfire in honour of their victory. The rioting was renewed in some districts on Tuesday. At Dungannon in the evening, as a small body of policemen were going to their lodgings they were attacked by a mob, stones and broken bottles were thrown at them, and shots fired. The police were not armed. Some of them escaped to their lodgings and three [illegible]gge in a public-house. The crowd surrounded the [illegible] house and threatened to wreck it unless [illegible] turned out. At this juncture a [illegible] police armed with rifles arrived, and cleared the streets. None of the police were hurt. There was also a renewal of the rioting at Belfast. Some houses were wrecked and an effigy of O'Connell was burned. The police charged the mob, and several arrests were made. On Wednesday a party of Protestants, known as the "island men," because of their being employed in the Queen's Island shipbuilding yard, armed themselves with bludgeons and attempted to pass through a Catholic district. They were met by the Catholic party, and a riot ensued, in which sticks, stones, and iron bolts were freely used. The police charged both mobs, and after some difficulty dispersed them and made nine arrests. A constable named Maguire was seriously wounded in the course of the riot.

Several fresh agrarian outrages are reported. On the night of the 11th inst. a house belonging to a man named Harrington, at Knockpogue, near Ballyduff, in North Kerry, was set fire to and totally destroyed. It appears that Harrington is in possession of a farm which a man named Flaherty had to give up for non-payment of rent. On the night of the 12th two other outrages were committed in the same district. The house of a man named Halloran, near Ballyheigue, was set fire to and burned; and crop of oats, growing on a field owned by a man named M'Carthy, of the Lisculane, near Lixnaw, were pulled out by the roots. M'Carthy recently took a small piece of land vacated by a tenant who was unable to pay the rent. On Monday night a number of men attacked the house of Mr. Lawrence at Tristera near Ballinacargy. Eight shots were fired through the windows, and stones were also thrown against the front door. Mr. Lawrence recently had a dispute about a farm of land. The outrage is said to be agrarian as Mr. Lawrence received a threatening letter last week. No arrests have been made. Fresh instances of cattle houghing and intimidation have also occurred. Ferrick, the man who was shot near Ballinarobe a short time ago and received four gun-shot wounds, died on Monday. Captain Warren, a Cork landlord, who went on Monday to the farm of two of his tenants for the purpose of distraining for rent, was attacked and severely beaten by a mob of tenants. He drew a revolver, and only saved himself with great difficulty. Notices were posted in the neighbourhood of Loughres on Tuesday morning threatening violent death to all persons who might purchase some land from which a tenant had been evicted. The notices appealed to all Irishmen to unite and make a clean sweep of all landlords. The landlord and the auctioneer, guarded by the police, arrived on the land, but the auctioneer had to adjourn the sale, as no one would bid. Considerable damage was done to the property and great excitement prevailed. At eight o'clock in the evening a large meeting was held to rejoice at the victory achieved by the agitators, and violent speeches were made. A farmar named O'Brien and his two sons, notwithstanding the advice of his friends, took some land at Kilkishen, county Clare, from which the former tenant had been evicted, but just as he had got the farm into good order he was wanted on by a large crowd, consisting of both men and women, who administered a good beating to himself and family, and then proceeded to trample down his meadow and cover it with stones.

THE THEFT OF ARMS FROM THE JUNO.

Six men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of arms from the ship Juno in Cork Harbour. It appears that about one o'clock in the morning of the 12th inst. the watch on board the Juno saw six boats, each containing seven men, rowing across the dock. The men landed on the dock quay, and advanced over the plank leading on to the vessel. They were challenged by the watch, who were bidden by the party to keep quiet. One of the watch informed the captain and mates, who were asleep in their cabins, of what had happened. They ran on dock, but they were immediately told to go below, and that no harm would then be done to them. The watch were then forced below and the doors were battened down and sentries posted by the invaders. After a time all being quiet, the doors were forced, and the six boats were observed rowing away. Some of the crew ran to inform the police, who then discovered that the telegraph wires to Cork had been cut. There were forty cases, each containing twenty-four rifles, on board the vessel, but only forty-two guns were taken. It is thought that the robbers' plans had been frustrated by an accident, as blood and human hair were found upon some iron rails in the hold, into which it is believed that one of the party must have fallen. The crew of the ship consisted of twenty-three men. The stolen muskets were smooth-bore muzzle-loaders worthless except at close quarters. The Cork police have recovered twenty of the guns. Four of the weapons were picked up on the slob, at Rochestown, a creek situated midway between Cork and Passage, and the others were found carefully concealed in a furzebrake near the line of the Cork and Passage Railway. A boat was also found in the creek. A letter, purporting to be signed by the leader of the party, has been forwarded to the captain of the Juno, expressing their disappointment at the antiquated character of the guns taken, and adding that if they had been breechloading guns they would have sent the captain a draft for their value on a certain political organisation in America.

The prospect of the harvest in Ireland is reported to be very favourable, and it is stated that a continuance of the present fine weather will do much to dissipate the alarm excited by recent events with regard to the state of the country. The *Times'* correspondent says the harvest promises to be the finest seen in Ireland for many years, in consequence of both the genial weather and the exceptional attention which the late distress and the measures taken to relieve it forced upon the selection of seed and the tillage of the soil.

SEDITIOUS SPEECH BY AN IRISH M.P.

In the House of Commons, on Aug. 17th, Sir Walter Bartlelot asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether his attention had been called to the report of a speech appearing in the newspapers of Aug. 16, delivered by Mr. Dillon, the hon. member for Tipperary, at a meeting held in County Kildare. The speech in question called upon the members of the land leagues to put pressure on tenants to swell their numbers, and pointed out that if 300,000 members were enrolled and the landlords persisted in resisting justice all the armies in England would not enable the andlords to levy rent in Ireland. He wanted to know what steps the Government intended to take with regard to language such as this, which was a direct incentive to violence and organised insurrection.

Mr. T. P. O'Conner wanted to know whether the hon. baronet had given his hon. friend (Mr. Dillon) notice of the question he has just put.

Mr. Forster :—I am not surprised at the question. I read the speech yesterday morning and the fact that it was made by a member of this House does not take away from whatever importance may attach to it, but rather increases it. It was a speech upon which I expected a question to be asked. I can hardly say how strongly I felt on reading the speech. Its impudence—I would use a much stronger word—its wickedness. (General cheers.) I think we may make a mistake in overrating the effect of such a speech even on an excitable population, and it would be a great mistake to overrate it ; but so far as that speech can have any effect at all, I can hardly suppose that the hon. member for Tipperary, who made it, would have thought that it would have had any other effect except inciting men to break the law. The hon. and gallant gentleman asks what steps the Government intend to take. I cannot give any precise answer in regard to that question. He must remember that our laws are made—and we pride ourselves on the fact—to protect freedom of speech, but it is always possible for an ingenious man to take advantage of them to make speeches which ought not to be made (Cheers.) I do not think anything would delight the hon. member for Tipperary more than a prosecution in which, keeping in view the securities that exist for freedom of speech, we would fail, and I do not intend to give him an opportunity which I suppose would have that result. (Cheers.) On the other hand I must state that that speech and speeches like that are carefully watched by the Government, and I can only repeat with regard to that speech, that its wickedness can only be equalled by its cowardice—(cheers)—the cowardice of addressing excitable men in a way which is likely to tempt them to break the law, and which is so ingeniously framed as to protect the speaker from being prosecuted. (Cheers.)

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 17th, Lord Hartington proceeded to make the usual statement of the Indian Finances, premising at the outset that the accounts he was about to lay before the House were those of the late Government, for which he disclaimed any responsibility, and at the same time professing complete uncertainty as to whether the corrections he had felt bound to make were adequate. Dealing first, according to custom, with the audited accounts of 1878-9 and excluding from his calculations all the expenditure of the Afghan war, he showed that, notwithstanding changes on both sides of account, the estimated surplus of about two millions had been maintained ; and with regard to the year 1879-80 he showed that the estimated deficiency of £1,353,000 had been changed—chiefly by a rise in the opium revenue—to a surplus of £330,000, which, but for the expense of the war, would have been £4,562,000. With regard to the current year, he estimated the revenue at £66,746,000 and the expenditure at £66,329,000, showing an estimated surplus of £417,000, as against an actual surplus last year of £330,000. Having given some details as to estimated changes both on the revenue and expenditure side of the account, the noble lord next discussed the reductions begun in 1878 to be carried out by the new government, as to which he was not very sanguine that they could be carried to a very great extent : and especially with regard to the Native Army he warned the House that no immediate reduction could be expected. In connexion with this part of the subject, he intimated that it was not intended to abolish the Licence Duties, but rather to extend them to official and professional incomes, and he added that for a diminution of expenditure he looked rather to a gradual change of policy, especially in the direction of centralization and the more extensive employment of natives. The net result of the year is an estimated surplus of £4,247,000, and on the three years he said there had been an aggregate surplus of £11,179,000. If the original famine fund policy had been carried out by which a million and-a-half was to be set aside each year for providing against the recurrence of famines, the total surplus of the three years would have amounted to £6,679,000. Touching next on the subject of reproductive works effected by borrowed money, he showed that in the three years the expenditure was £11,258,038. The grand total of our expenditure on these works in India is £139,000 000, of which £125,602,000 has been on railways, and a comparison of the charges and the receipts of those works, into which he went with much minuteness, shows a net surplus of £277,635. Passing next to deal with the extraordinary charge for the Afghan war, he showed that £2,225,000 must be added to the estimate for 1878-79, £3,250,000 to the estimate for 1879-80, and also that the cost for the current year had been greatly under estimated. The cause of this error he explained at length, tracing it to the practice of the Indian Government to base their estimates for the future on the estimates of the past year, without taking any means to ascertain what the actual expenditure had been. In consequence of this he said it would be necessary to add £3,500,000 to the estimate for the present year, and the corrected accounts for the war would stand thus—1878-9, £16,826,000 ; 1879-80, £6,466,000 ; and 1880-81, £5,590,000 ; or a total aggregate cost of £14,982,000, being £9,000,000 more than the original estimates. Including the charge for frontier railways—£4,184,000—and deducting one million from the cost of the war, for incressed earnings which it enabled the railways and telegraphs to make, the total cost of the war would be £18,184,000, which would convert the aggregate surplus of £11,000,000 for the last three years into a deficit of £7,000,000 odd. Without forming any premature judgment as to the person to whom the original miscalculation might ultimately be traced, and acquitting the Supreme Government of all political motives, he said he could not acquit them of negligence and something like blindness in concluding that operations of this magnitude could be conducted at so trifling a cost. This led him into a digression on the policy of the war, in which he insisted that the financial error was only a part of the reckless determination of the Indian Government to under-estimate the difficulties of the enterprise. Passing to the question of Ways and Means, he pointed out that £5,500,000 of the excess had been already paid, and only £3,500,000 remained to be provided, and this for the present would be met by the proceeds of the loan for productive public works already sanctioned and the contraction of the drawings in this country. As to the substantial contribution from the Imperial revenue, he said that, though no decision had been come to as to the amount or manner of that assistance, it would be given unconditionally and as a matter of justice, mainly on the ground, as he argued, that the war was undertaken for Imperial purposes. After giving some statistics as to the trade of India, the Marquis concluded his speech by stating that his general impression as to the financial condition of India was satisfactory. But he did not overlook such drawbacks as the precarious nature of the opium revenue, the absence of any reserve of taxation, and the growth of the Home charges ; and the remedy he looked to was the provision of a substantial surplus, and the avoidance of unnecessary expenditure.

Mr. Otway rose to move : "That the public expenditure in India and the charges on the Indian revenues defrayed in England are excessive ; and that, in the interests of the people of India, it is desirable to effect a prompt and large diminution of such expenditure." He urged that the Government should boldly insist upon the native princes reducing their armies, so as to permit of our army being reduced in India. He next insisted on a larger employment of natives in the civil service and a decrease in the salaries paid to English civil servants. He was persuaded that a saving of nine or ten millions could be effected in Indian expenditure if our policy were changed. If we did not put an end to the present reckless expenditure, the disregard of native sentiment, and the unnecessary luxury of our officials, we could not long hope to preserve our glorious Indian Empire.

Mr. E. Stanhope, in vindication of the late Government in regard to the miscalculation of the war expenditure, showed that it was impossible from the manner in which business was done at the India Office to suppose that information could be kept back for political purposes. There was nothing extraordinary or unreasonable in the Government accepting the estimates of the Indian Government, which were entirely in conformity with previous experience, and borne out by all the information, both private and public, which reached the India office. Proceeding then to discuss the financial statement, he pointed out that two-thirds of the coast of the war had been borne out of revenue, which, he insisted, was by no means discouraging ; and as to the contribution to be given from the Imperial exchequer, he remarked that the argument on which the Indian Secretary based it would justify the whole cost being borne by this country. But he urged on the Government not to delay its decision too long, since uncertainty as to the amount to be contributed might lead to increased expenditure in India. After defending the policy of the famine fund, he contended, with regard to the general condition of Indian finance that it showed a steady increment of revenue to the amount of £400,000 a year for the last ten years, and expressed a regret at the Indian Secretary's despondent tone as to the possibilities of retrenchment. With regard to to the future, he expressed a hope that the Government would not attemt to extend the limit of reproductive works and dwelt on the importance of not permitting any increase of Home charges.

Sir D. Wedderburn advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire in India into the administration of the country since the transfer of the Government to the Crown, and on the motion of Mr. Ashmead Bartlett the debate was adjourned.

At the Evening Sitting, the debate on the Indian Budget was resumed by

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, who proposed to discuss the relations of Russia and England in Asia, until stopped by the Speaker, and proceeded then to recommend the occupation of Afghanistan as the most effectual and lasting mode of stopping the Russian advance.

Mr. J. K. Cross repeated his strictures on the mode of raising loans in India, on the reductions in the Public Works Department, and also on the exaggerated stress laid on the losses from exchange, and referred in detail to the telegrams, which he contended ought to have made the late Government aware that the war expenses had been under-estimated.

Mr. Onslow, also speaking on the same point declined to attribute the fault to the system, and insisted that the members of the Government, from the Viceroy downwards, were responsible.

Mr. Fawcett maintained that if the expenditure could exceed the estimates by 180 per cent. for a year and a half without anybody finding it out, some radical change in the present system of divided responsibility must be urgently needed. He urged, therefore the appointment of a strong committee to overhaul the working of the Act of 1858, and especially the financial control of the Council at home. Discussing the salient features of the Budget he expressed his approval of Lord Hartington's declaration with regard to the contributions to be given to India enforced the necessity for economy, and predicted confidently that, among other measures a complete reorganization of the Indian military system dissociating it from the short service system, would be needed.

Lord G. Hamilton admitted the mistake which had occurred to the difficulty the Indian Government always found in ascertaining its cash balances. There were always telegrams passing on this subject, and that was the reason why the Home Government did not take alarm at the telegrams of March. He recommended the despatch of a small commission to India to inquire into the causes of the error.

The discussion was continued by Sir G. Campbell and Mr. O'Donnell, and the debate was then adjourned, Lord Hartington remarking that it was not possible at present to fix any day for resuming it.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

Seldom has a battalion, called upon to take part in a distant campaign, left these shores with a heartier God-speed, and with more distinguished honours in memory of past services, than attended the departure of twenty-five officers and 880 men from Portsmouth, yesterday, August 16th. This contingent, destined to reinforce the Indian army now engaged in withstanding the advances of native Afghan loaders, was the 1st Battalion of the 23rd Regiment, which is known as the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Before the men were marched on board the Malabar, an interesting ceremony was to take place on the Garrison Recreation Ground, a mile or so distant, the Prince of Wales having undertaken to present new colours, in place of those which have seen hard service, and are identified with some of the bravest deeds in the annals of British arms. "Nec aspera terrent" is the motto borne on these standards ; and it has been justified in a conspicuous manner by those into whose hands the proud charge has been given. Throughout the journey from Woolwich to Portsmouth there had not been wanting evidences of the high spirits in which the 23rd were taking leave of home. Officers and men were alike in cheery mood ; and the interchange of good-natured fun from carriage to carriage was continual. This excellent disposition was the worthier of note, seeing that among those sent out to Afghanistan are some who have but just returned from South African toils and perils. The officers of the 23rd who sailed on board the Malabar, were Lieutenant-Colonel C. Elgee, Major J. Tilly, Major J. Williamson, Brevet-Major J. H. Tulloch, Captain L. Hadden, Captain A. R. Hutchinson, Captain A. Taylor, Captain R. T. Webber, Captain C. G. A. Mayhew, Lieutenant and Adjutant R. B. Mainwaring, Lieutenant O. de B. Carey, Lieutenant E. R. Evans, Lieutenant H. E. Baker, Lieutenant Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Lieutenant Morris, Lieutenant Chapman, Lieutenant J. H. K. Griffith, Lieutenant R. Dunn, Sub-Lieutenants Beresford, Lysons, and Lyle, Quartermaster M'Cormick, and Captain and Paymaster Bampfield. An advance guard of about 100 men had been sent down on the previous day to assist in preparations for the embarking of the main body. When the men were being mustered at half-past ten, on the Jetty, there were present but few spectators. Almost alone, for some minutes, stood General Sir Daniel Lysons, who commanded the regiment through the Crimean campaign, and is "remembered as" Fighting Dan." The General's third son goes out with the 1st Battalion of the 23rd. Two or three bulldogs and fox-terriers—officers' pets—were tied to sundry articles of baggage ; but the animal most curiously regarded was the regimental goat, a fine milk-white creature, with an inscribed silver plate between his twisted horns.

The company assembled on the recreation ground was both large and brilliant, including the whole of the district staff, with many ladies. The first carriage to enter the enclosure, and draw up in front of the Royal pavilion, was that which brought the Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar ; and shortly afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West drove to the same spot, where in quick succession appeared General Crutchley (colonel of the regiment), Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Mr. Falbe (the Danish Minister), Lord and Lady Wallscourt, Lord Henry Lennox, M. P., the Hon. Charles Byng, the Hon. Cecil Byng, the Hon. Oliver Montagu, Lord and Lady Bingham, General Sir W. Wylie, G. C. B., Colonel Bray, A. A. G., Colonel the Hon. J. Dormer, Rear Admiral Hood, commanding the Channel Squadron ; Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief, and Mrs. Ryder ; with many others now residing in the district. The ground was kept by men of the 69th and 108th Regiments, an escort having been furnished by the 5th Dragoon Guards. By and by, an open barouche came upon the ground, in it being seated the Prince and the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Edward of Save-Weimar. It had been observed, in the number of full uniforms and the unusual display of decorations, that an intention to honour the occasion was very prevalent : and this impression was strengthened by the fact that both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh wore the Blue Ribbon of the Garter. The Princess, who looked remarkably well, wore a dark-blue silk dress with white spots, the folds and edges being trimmed with lace, and arranged to show a lining of greenish gold or bronze satin. A large, deeply coloured, yet brilliant, red rose completed the toilet of the Princess of Wales. Many of the dresses were characterised by a piquancy appropriate to the yachting season, nautical hats being among the commonest adornments of the head. The Prince of Wales recognised and shook hands with many of his acquaintances ; and he then desired to speak with several officers. Colonel O'Connor, commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Welsh, who was a sergeant when he helped prominently to save the old colours of his regiment, at the battle of the Alma, was one of the first to experience the ready kindness of the Prince. His Royal Highness also spoke very graciously to Colonel Kent, whose enforced [illegible]nt from the 77th, which regiment had [illegible]smouth for the East on Sunday at church time, only took place a few weeks ago. The trooping of the old colours was then conducted with the usual formality, a Royal salute having first been given, and "God Save the Queen" played by the band. In the marching to and fro, in fast and slow time, the goat, led by the Drum major, performed his part with great gravity. When the old colours had been trooped in strict accordance with time-honoured form, a pyramid of drums was built up, and the new colours draped against the pile. A prayer was then read by the Rev. Assheton Craven, Senior Chaplain to the Forces ; and the Prince of Wales, in presenting the new colours, said :

Colonel Elgee, Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—I consider it a very great privilege to have been asked to present your regiment, on the eve of its departure for India, with these colours, and it naturally occurs to me in presenting them that they replace those which were given to you thirty-one years ago by my lamented father, and which you have since carried during three campaigns with honour and success. You will, in a few years, celebrate your two hundredth anniversary. In the course of your long and honourable history you have served in nearly every quarter of the globe, and have seen as much service, perhaps, as any regiment. The 23rd has associated itself in that period with Minden, Egypt, Corunna, Martinique, Albuhera, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenese, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse—in the Peninsula, and Waterloo. Coming down to more recent times, the regiment has served at Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol, Lucanow, and Ashantee. I feel there will always be the same emulation in time to come, and that the good name of the regiment will always be upheld by those who have just cause to be proud of its traditions.

Colonel Elgee, with whom stood prominently forward Major Tilly, Major Williamson, and Lieutenant Evans, together with the staff and subalterns who had received the colours, kneeling, replied in appropriate terms, and the ceremony being concluded, the Royal party left, amid the music of "God Save the Queen." The battalion, which has relinquished its bearskins for the white Indian helmet, marched back to the jetty, and lost no time in going on board the Malabar.—*Dail Telegroph.*

THE QUESTION OF ABOLISHING THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS GOVERNORSHIPS.

In the House of Lords on Aug. 17th, the Earl of Camperdown asked whether, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, it was necessary for the good government of Madras to maintain a governor and council in that presidency ; and whether, in view of the large saving which would accrue to India by the substitution of a lieutenant-governor or officer of similar rank, it was not desirable to abstain from appointing a governor on the retirement of the Duke of Buckingham until a final decision had been arrived at on the subject. The margin between revenue and expenditure in India was very small, and the loss sustained by the calamitous famine of 1876-7 had not yet been repaired. It had been determined to establish an insurance fund to guard against future famines, and India had, moreover, to meet a considerable portion of the charges incurred by the war in Afghanistan—charges with regard to which many miscalculations had been made, and which would be still farther increased by the misfortune that had befallen our forces at Kandahar. When all those difficulties had been surmounted, as he hoped they would be successfully, India would find herself face to face with the problem how to make the revenue meet the expenditure. The salary of the Governor of Madras was nearly £13,000, and that of his council and commander-in-chief £25,000. He doubted whether the country obtained a full equivalent of such an expenditure, and he believed that the course indicated in his question could be followed with advantage.

Lord Stanley of Alderley considered that economy could be effected not so much by the proposal of the noble lord as by other means.

The Earl of Northbrook said the Government were anxious to make all proper reductions in the expenditure of India. One important office had recently been abolished, thus effecting a saving of £8,000 a year. The possibility of reducing the expenditure of the Governments of Bombay and Madras was well worthy of careful consideration, but what the results of the consideration might be he should be sorry to prophesy, because the question whether the affairs of those presidencies could be best administered by a Governor and a council or by a lieutenant Governor without a council was one of some magnitude and difficulty, and one upon which it would be premature at present to express a decided opinion. A few months ago the late Government appointed Sir James Fergusson to be Governor of Bombay under the old system, and a vacancy would soon take place in Madras ; but he did not think it would be right to leave the Government of that presidency in a state of uncertainty pending the consideration of the question. It had been said that the Government of India was a despotism, tempered by control from home. The government was not that of the Governor General, but that of the Governor General in Council, the Council having certain well defined statutory powers. It was absolutely necessary that there should be a Councils, and he had never found them to exercise their statutory powers in a manner which was detrimental to the public service. It should be borne in mind that the Governor General could overrule the Council when he considered the interests of the country were at stake.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000
ON FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 month's notice, Calcutta rate, interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum,
Do. do. do. do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay Agent.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

	per doz. Rs.
WHISKEY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Qts. 26
CHAMPAGNES—Roinart Pere et fils, established 1729—Green Seal..... Magnums...	98
D.o.....	Qts. 50
Do.....	Pts. 26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Forter and Co.....	Qts. 5-6
Do, do, do, ...	Pts, 3-6
SHERRY—R. Sharman Crawford's Amontillado, Yellow Seal.....	Qts, 28
Vino Puro, White Seal.....	Pts, 24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Church Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER and COMPANY having determined from September next to bottle light Clarets in their Bombay Godowns, WILL ALLOW TEN ANNAS PER DOZEN for EMPTY CLARET PINTS and EIGHT ANNAS PER DOZEN QUARTS returned free and in good condition, to Old Club House Rampart Row, West.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.
FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN.

Carte Blanche, dry.....	Per doz. quarts.	Rs. 36
Cabinet Indis, extra dry	"	" 42

SHERRY.
FROM MESSRS. REINE AND CO., MALAGA.

Malaga Sherry, 1878	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 16
Do. do. 1876	"	" 17
Do. do. 1873	"	" 20
Do. do. 1868	"	" 21
Montilla Sherry	"	" 21
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876.....	"	" 19
Do. do. do 1871.....	"	" 21
Muscatel, 1878	"	" 19
Do. 1876	"	" 20
Madeira 1875	"	" 18
Do. 1874	"	" 20

BURGUNDY,
FROM A. CHARVET, Esq., LYONS.

Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast Wine.	per doz. quarts.	Rs. 10

CLARET.
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 10
St. Estephe	"	" 11
Haut Canon	"	" 13
Margaux	"	" 15
Chateau Larose	"	" 25
" Montrose	"	" 36
" Lafite	"	" 44

WHITE WINES.
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 18
Chateau Yquem	"	" 45

BITTER.
Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner ..... Per doz. qts. Rs. 37

BRANDY.
FROM MESSRS. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.
Louis Bechado statue and star * Per doz. quarts. Rs: 24
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.
COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.

Red Bars	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 23
Gold "	"	" 29

Just arrived a small consignment of
WESTFALIAN HAM.
Best select quality..... Per lb. Rs. 0-12-6

TERMS—CASH.
Orders to be accompanied by Cash remittances.
SIGG-SULZER & Co.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 300 tons of best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, as per specification, in squared logs.
II. Specification and forms of Tender may be had on application to the undersigned.
III A deposit of 10 per cent for the due fulfilment of the Contract will be required.
IV Sealed tenders, which must furnish rates at 50 c. ft. to a ton, must be sent to the address of the Superintendent of Works Kathiawar State Railways Bhawnagar, on or before the 15th September 1880.
V The Superintendent of Works Kathiawar State Railways does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEO. HILEY,
Offg. Port Stores keeper State Rally. Department.
Bombay, 6th September 1880.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS.
REGIMENTAL MESSES,
THE PRINCIPAL
LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	2 doz. Pts. Rs.		CREDIT. Per Cass. Qts.	Pts.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
84	8	36 4 Chateau Lafite or Mouton	After Dinner Wines	..	35	0 38 0
28	12	30 8 " Rausan		..	30	0 32 0
25	12	27 12 " Palmer		..	27	0 29 0
23	0	25 0 " La Rose	Dinner Wines	..	24	0 26 0
21	0	23 0 St. Julien.....		..	22	0 24 0
17	4	19 4 Cantenac		..	18	0 20 0
15	12	17 1 St. Estephe, a favourite.....		..	16	8 18 8
13	8	15 8 Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast		..	14	0 16 0
15	12	17 12 Do. in Litre Bottles.....		..	16	8 18 8
12	0	14 0 Pauillac do. for Cup.....		..	12	8 14 8
24	0	25 12 Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour Red		..	25	0 27 0
19	4	21 0 Sauterne (Barsac) light,.....		..	20	0 22 0
15	8	.. Graves.....		..	16	0 ..

BURGUNDY.

33	0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.....		34	8 36 8
6	12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine		28	0 30 0
22	8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..		23	8 25 8
19	4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour.....		20	0 ..
40	4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy.....		41	8 43 8
26	12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..		28	0 30 0